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# THE TIMES

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## Outraged Tories will fight new £1bn cuts in defence

Cuts in equipment for the armed services have been forced on Malcolm Rifkind in addition to manpower reductions under Options for Change

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

SENIOR Conservative backbenchers are preparing to attack the government over today's expected announcement of another round of swingeing defence cuts. Details of the latest reductions, to save more than £1 billion, will be outlined in the annual defence white paper.

Malcolm Rifkind, the defence secretary, is hoping to demonstrate that the armed services are giving better value for money than ever before. The white paper will disclose for the first time how the £24 billion budget is spent on the armed services "30 individual military tasks".

However, with the expected elimination of the deployment of conventional submarines as well as cuts in tank and armoured reconnaissance regiments, the loss of another Tornado F3 squadron and other equipment reductions across the three services, senior Tory MPs angrily accused the government yesterday of breaking a promise over defence spending.

The most controversial decision is to eliminate the four Upholder Class diesel-powered submarines. The four boats are brand new and cost more than £900 million to develop and build. Only one is in service. The three others have been built and have carried out sea trials but they are all up for sale. The older Oberon class submarines are being phased out. The submarine fleet will be restricted to four strategic deterrent boats and 12 nuclear-powered hunter-killer boats.

The new cuts in equipment were forced on Mr Rifkind after the defence ministry was told to reduce spending by another £1.05 billion during last autumn's public spending round. More spending cuts are expected this autumn.

The new cuts are in addition to the reductions in manpower and equipment announced by the government under its Options for Change defence programme. Tom King, Mr Rifkind's predecessor and architect of Options for Change, said in 1990 that there would be no second round of cuts. Today's announcement will be seen as Options 2.

Winston Churchill, Tory MP for Devon and Cornwall and a member of the all-party Commons defence committee, said: "Options for Change was sold

to us and accepted on the basis that, while the forces would be smaller, they would be significantly better equipped. There would be great concern if the government reneged on that."

He said the government could be in danger of seriously degrading the armed services' capabilities for the future. "We are only able to do what we are doing in Bosnia today because 20 years ago the government gave the green light to the development of Warriors (armoured fighting vehicles)," Mr Churchill said.

Sir Nicholas Bonsor, chairman of the defence committee, said: "I would find it extremely hard to live with any further defence cuts. Certainly, I cannot live with any further cuts in our defence ability. If there are going to be more cuts, then somebody has to find areas of inefficiency which can be improved, rather than cutting the sharp end of our capability."

The white paper will outline the force structure for the mid-1990s. For the Royal Navy it will show that three aircraft carriers are to be retained but the number of destroyers and frigates will be cut from about 40, which was the Options figure, to 35. Six Type 21 Amazon class frigates are to be sold.

As well as the submarine cuts, the number of mine counter-measures vessels will also fall from 35 to 25, although the figure will be even lower for a period while the navy waits for new vessels to come into service.

For the army, the number of infantry battalions will remain at 40. Mr Rifkind increased the level from the Options figure of 38 to 40 this year after complaints that the army was overstretched.

However, the number of armoured and reconnaissance regiments is expected to be cut to ten. Under Options, the regiments were to have been reduced from 19 to 11. By way of compensation, the army is expected to get a full fleet of the new Challenger 2 tanks. Under previous plans, 400 of the older Challenger 1s would have been upgraded. The army has already ordered 127 Challenger 2s and a contract is expected for a further 200.

Other equipment programmes now in doubt are the replacement for the Bloodhound surface-to-air missile and a £2 billion tactical air-to-surface nuclear missile to replace the RAF's WE177 free-fall bomb which is due to come out of service in the year 2006. The decision by President Clinton to extend the moratorium on nuclear testing will have an effect in the long term on the work now under way at the Aldermaston atomic weapons establishment in Berkshire to design a warhead for the new missile.



Cheering the champion: the Princess of Wales with Mrs Shand Kidd, her mother, applaud the men's finalists at Wimbledon yesterday. Prince and Princess Michael are seated behind them. Pete Sampras beat Jim Courier in four sets in the first all-American final since 1984

## Delusions of warfare bring a breath of foul air to sport

IT IS hard to say whether the biggest failure of courage of the Wimbledon fortnight came from Jana Novotna, who lost the women's singles when winning it looked ten times easier, or of the referee, Alan Mills, for his failure to disqualify both the men who contested the singles final yesterday.

Pete Sampras and Jim Courier have both been guilty of yelling bad words at the crowd. This is an unpardonable sin, since it is the crowd that pays the players' wages - Sampras took home £305,000 as a prize for winning this tennis version of the Battle of the Somme. Meanwhile, the same unoriginal but ever effective F-word has been bandied about to great purpose at Trent Bridge cricket ground, where England are involved in an increasingly foul-tempered Test series.

At Wimbledon, Courier and

Rows over swearing at Trent Bridge and Wimbledon show that we want sportsmen to play passionately but act gracefully, says Simon Barnes

Sampras have been getting away with it. But this weekend, the system of the cricket match referee, a system still in its infancy, bared its teeth - and an official warning has been issued to the Australians for their "constant questioning of decisions and abusive language".

The Australians will not have been impressed. "It's not tiddleywinks out there," Alan Border, the Australian captain has been known to say. Meanwhile, the referee has expressed between them come to a grand total of zero. The notion that nice guys finish

last has become a bedrock of the American sporting myth. Is this really true? Test cricket is not a lot like tiddleywinks, it is true, but then again, it's not like war, either. Tennis is a serious and a passionate business, but it is not, in truth, a bit like the Battle of the Somme. It is just a game played with fury balls.

Warlike metaphors abound in sports coverage. It was a battle out there, people say. Sampras should have killed Courier off in three sets. Novotna lacked the courage to deliver the killer blow. It was the serve of "Pistol Pete" Sampras that was decisive weapon in the battle on Centre Court yesterday - and on, and on.

But cricket is a cod war, and Continued on page 3, col 1

Wimbledon, page 19  
Test match, pages 19, 23



Sampras: overwhelmed Courier with his serve

## Major raises test ban with Clinton

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS AND IAN BRODIE IN WASHINGTON

JOHN Major and President Clinton are to hold a special meeting in Tokyo this week as the American decision to extend the ban on nuclear testing widens the areas of disagreement between London and Washington.

France yesterday joined Mr Clinton's call for a full-scale test ban, leaving Britain isolated and increasing the likelihood that testing could feature as a key issue between the G7 leaders and for President Yeltsin when he joins them.

Mr Clinton and Mr Major discussed the test ban on the telephone for half an hour on Saturday. It will be Mr Clinton's first G7 meeting and the two leaders had what was described as a warm and friendly exchange about the agenda, expected to be dominated by trade.

Britain had been told on Friday of Mr Clinton's decision to freeze testing at least until September 1994. It is a setback because Britain had hoped to conduct three more tests under the Nevada desert to check the Trident warheads.

British officials in Washington and London were playing down any suggestions of a split. But it comes on top of sharper differences with Mr Clinton over arming the Bos-

nian Muslims and the idea of bringing Japan and Germany into the Security Council as permanent members.

British officials in Washington who had lobbied strenuously for more tests accepted their defeat philosophically last night as the inevitable outcome of foreign and domestic pressures on Mr Clinton, who committed himself wholeheartedly during his election campaign to a comprehensive test ban treaty. In repeating that pledge, Mr Clinton said America will work for a permanent, worldwide ban by 1996. France yesterday responded to Mr

Clinton's decision. But it also indicated that military needs might force it to end its own 15-month moratorium.

America, Britain, France, Russia and China have conducted no tests since last autumn. China has given no public indication of a willingness to join a moratorium, but its last test was on September 25, two days after the most recent American test.

China agreed yesterday to help Iran build a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant.

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## BBC English goes by the book

By ALEXANDRA FREAN

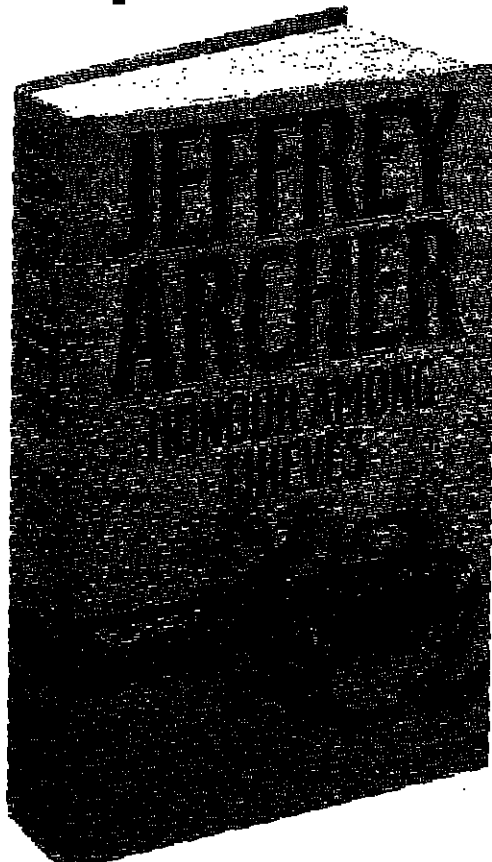
THE BBC is to publish the first comprehensive guide to "BBC English" in its 67-year history in an attempt to rid programmes of Americanisms, clichés, jargon, inaccuracies and bad taste.

The 50-page book, called *The Style Guide*, will be issued to all BBC journalists and presenters this week. It advises them to avoid adjectives and to use short words and sentences.

Journalists such as brain-child, blaz and row are to be Continued on page 2, col 5

## JEFFREY ARCHER

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## Anti-IRA measures taking effect today will disrupt thousands of commuters

## Roadblocks threaten traffic chaos

By RICHARD DUCE

THOUSANDS of drivers can expect delays entering the City of London today when a new police security cordon is tried for the first time.

Roadblocks were put up on streets leading into the capital's financial heart over the weekend, but this morning's rush hour will prove the real test for a system designed to beat further IRA bomb attacks.

Eight permanent roadblocks will be manned by City of London police, who will scan all vehicles and stop suspicious ones. Minor roads into the City had by last night been blocked off by traffic cones, making the so-called ring of steel something of a misnomer.

An estimated 7,500 vehicles an hour drive into the City during the working day. Monitoring organisations yesterday advised commuters to leave home early and anticipate delays.

The AA believes one problem will be the southern approaches to the City after the recent closure of Tower Bridge, putting pressure on the Thames bridges further west. Michael Watkins, spokesman for AA Roadwatch, said: "We anticipate traffic will be very badly disrupted for the first few

days. People who work in the City should leave as early as possible.

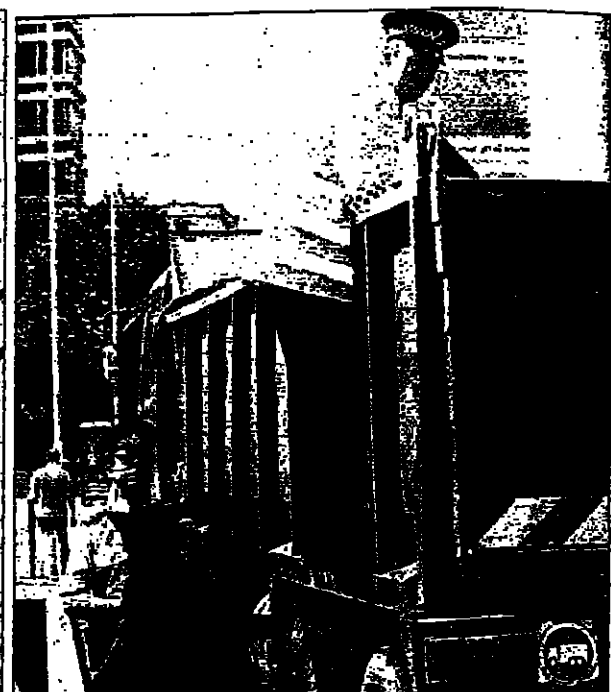
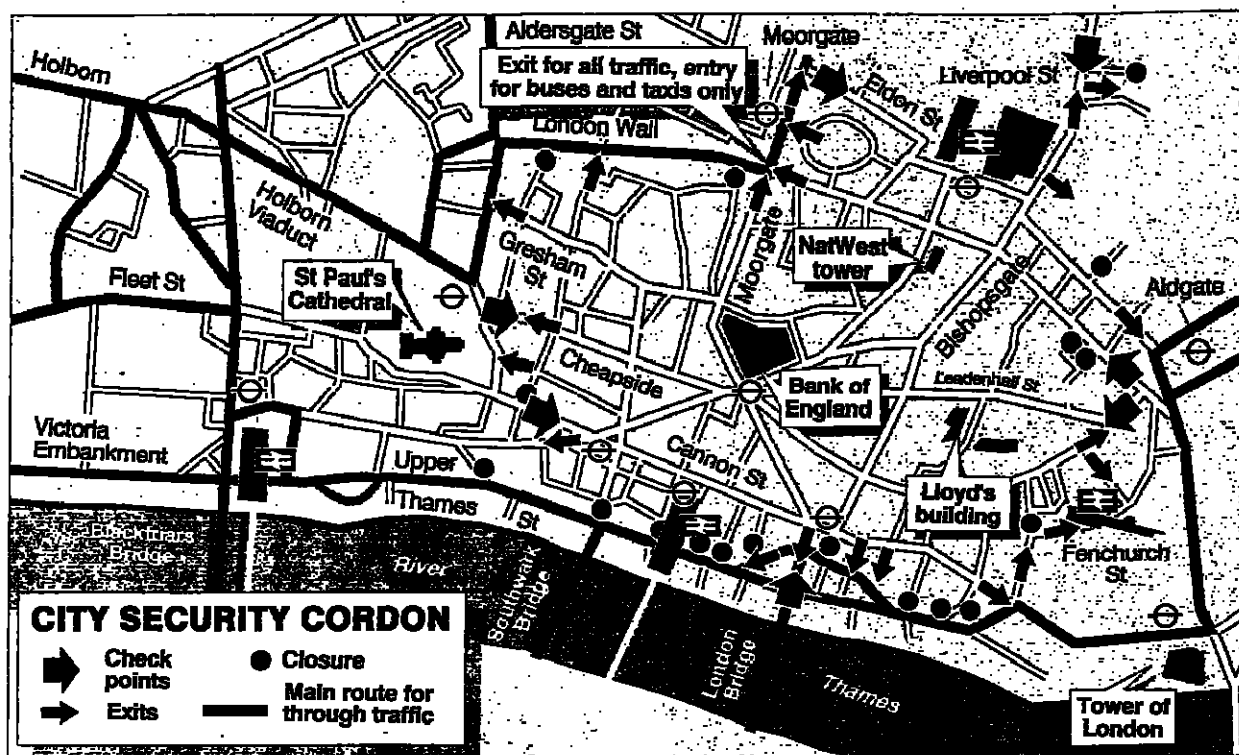
"I don't think people will have much idea of the breadth of change. These are major changes. Whatever road you take you are going to be held up but we would advise people to obey the police signs, although they may have to go round the houses."

The six-month experimental traffic plan was announced last week by Owen Kelly, the City police commissioner. The IRA Bishopsgate bomb in April killed one man and injured 40 other people. Reconstruction work is still going on in that corner of the City. The earlier bomb attack outside the Baltic Exchange killed three and injured 91 others.

Armed police have been searching vehicles at random temporary road blocks in the City as part of the security measures introduced after the first bomb in April last year.

The new traffic system will be reviewed after six months but can be extended on an experimental basis for a further six months before any legislation is needed for full-time enforcement.

Police have set up an information line for today and tomorrow on 071 332 3555.



Stop and search: a dog helps armed police check a lorry at a roadblock in Bishopsgate yesterday

## How the 'ring of steel' puts the City in greater peril

*Calls by the business community for an ostentatious display of police power make Conor Cruise O'Brien wonder whether the City has lost its acumen*



THE IRA Godfathers are licking their cruel lips over the introduction of a "ring of steel" around the City. This provides them with an important propaganda coup: "IRA besieges City of London".

It offers even brighter prospects for the future. The police don't seem to have thought this one out. Owen Kelly, the City police commissioner, is quoted as saying: "If we allow them to plant another large bomb, just think of the coup that would be." But of course it will be an even greater coup if the bombers can boast of penetrating what headlines proclaim as "a ring of steel".

The worst aspect of the whole sorry business is that the display of policing on the streets is designed to

attract publicity and not to serve any serious security purpose. This is not entirely, or even mainly, the fault of the police. They have been under pressure from the City, which has in turn been under pressure from businesses. The result of the pressure from the businessmen — the "ring of steel" charade — actually puts them and their businesses at greater risk than they were in before. It makes one wonder what has

happened to the ancient traditionality attributed to the City.

The "ring of steel" increases the risk to the City in two ways. It increases the incentive to the IRA to strike, because of the propaganda bonanza to be derived from penetrating that loudly trumpeted ring. The other way in which the charade increases the risk to the City is that it diminishes manpower available to counter the IRA threat. Fixed road-

blocks need a lot of trained manpower; manning eight of them will take quite a lot of policemen away from other tasks. And these roadblocks are almost useless in countering, or foiling, IRA attacks. Their existence makes it harder to move around large, heavy bombs. But through the manpower they immobilise from tasks of surveillance and infiltration, the roadblocks make it easier for the IRA to operate in the City on foot. And numbers of small bombs can be quite as effective as one large one.

Successive governments have pretended that there is some political solution which will get rid of the IRA for them. Thus, the Anglo-Irish agreement of 1985 was supposed to "marginalise the men of violence"

from whom the City, eight years afterwards, now needs to be protected by that ring of steel. But the quest for a political solution, utterly hopeless in relation to its professed purpose, is well fixed to its real one, which is to deflect attention away from the failure of each successive government in turn to quell the most durable terrorist campaign in the world.

The thing could be done, through much tougher security measures, including internment of both sets of terrorist Godfathers. But that would be painful. It is more comfortable to look as though you are in earnest quest of a political solution. That way, you are giving people something that they can see.

## Minister fights back against BMA criticism

■ Claims that the NHS is falling apart could damage the relationship built up between Virginia Bottomley and the BMA

By PHILIP WEBSTER, POLITICAL EDITOR

THE government was embroiled last night in a fresh clash with doctors' leaders after fiercely dismissing a call for a rethink on its health reforms.

A claim by the new chairman of the British Medical Association that the health service was disintegrating was angrily rejected by Brian Mawhinney, the health minister, who made plain that the debate on the reforms would not be reopened.

Dr Sandy Macara said that government promises that its health reforms would increase patient choice were a "sick joke". He spoke of the health service disintegrating, with bits "breaking off like the cliffs on the east of England".

He was elected chairman of the BMA after his predecessor, Jeremy Lee-Potter, was ousted in a move interpreted as foreshadowing a tougher stance against government policy. But yesterday Dr Mawhinney appeared ready for a battle. He said he did not recognise today's NHS in Dr Macara's description. "I heard echoes of the BMA of the 1980s in his remarks," he said.

"I looked in vain for Dr Macara to point out the increases in patients being treated, the record amount of money being spent on the health service, the big drops in the time people have to wait to get into hospital, the extension in general practice and the community health service, and the improvement in the quality and convenience of patient care."

Privately ministers are dismayed at the BMA leader's remarks, which they believe

could damage the constructive relationship built up between Virginia Bottomley, the health secretary, and the association over the past 15 months.

Dr Mawhinney told *The Times*: "We are not stopping the clock. We are moving forwards. We want to build on what has been achieved. We will work with anybody and everybody who wants to help us make the health service even better, but we will not go back to a sterile debate about things that have been settled."

Dr Macara emphasised that he did not think the government planned to privatise the health service. "But there is so much evidence to indicate that it is starting to break up. Already it is very difficult in many places to get dental treatment on the NHS. Some of the most important community health services for the most vulnerable children in our society are disappearing in places. So much is going wrong there needs to be a radical rethinking of plans which were flawed from the outset."

In an interview with the *Sunday Mirror* he said: "Whether there is a health service in the year 2000 depends on whether there is the political wisdom to stop and think what is happening. The public should help doctors to prepare evidence of 'what we know is going wrong', to be presented to ministers," he said. "I cannot believe that any politicians could be so crass as to deliberately want to break up the health service. But I am in no doubt that that is what they are doing by default. The NHS was underfunded by £6 billion, he added.



Pavement patrol: a Belfast woman clears up yesterday after sustained rioting by Loyalist gangs in the city

## Loyalist riot gangs shun call for calm

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

THE security forces in Belfast and other towns in Northern Ireland are on full alert after a weekend of some of the worst rioting in the province for several years.

The disturbances have been entirely in Loyalist areas and were sparked by a police decision to reroute an Orange Order parade in west Belfast last week away from republican areas in an attempt to avoid clashes.

The violence began in earnest on Friday night after the funeral of Brian McCullum, a member of the illegal Ulster Volunteer Force who was

killed when his grenade exploded in his hand during the disputed march.

In 16 hours of rioting in Belfast, more than 150 incidents were reported to police including 23 of gunfire, eight explosions and the hijacking and burning of dozens of vehicles. In one incident the classroom of a Roman Catholic school was burnt down. Twelve arrests have been made.

The rioting has continued in spite of appeals for calm by Unionist and Loyalist leaders.

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## BBC goes by book with English guide

Continued from page 1

replaced by idea, fire and debate. Expressions such as full-scale, literally and total are banned.

Tony Hall, director of news and current affairs, said: "We may not wish to be regarded as guardians of how the nation should speak, but many of our viewers and listeners regard us in that way."

"After all, if we misuse words, how can we be trusted to get the facts right?" Mr Hall's pet hates are false possessives, such as London's Heathrow airport, and the use of nouns as verbs, as in "to hospitalise". He also wants to ban the use of "gate" as a suffix to describe scandals, such as Armanigate, used recently by the press in reference to the controversy surrounding the tax affairs of John Birt, the BBC's director-general.

The guide, which cost £9,000 to produce, does not pretend to be an academic tome to rival the *Oxford English Dictionary*. It was compiled by a group of BBC broadcasters.

The emphasis is more on taste and usage than grammar. Journalists are reminded to refer to "black and Asian people" rather than just blacks and not to call women "girls". Although a widely accepted short form for Conservatives, the word Tory is also sometimes used as a deprecating term, the guide says. Similarly, it reminds broadcasters that "some people who call themselves 'socialists' ... are

Leading article, page 15

## Botnar promises to return soon for trial

Octav Botnar, the former chairman of Nissan UK, yesterday promised to return to Britain to face trial as soon as possible. Mr Botnar, who is recovering from cancer at his home in Lausanne, Switzerland, is wanted for questioning by the Inland Revenue over tax fraud charges. "As soon as I can... I am going to defend myself, to fight," he told BBC's *Breakfast With Frost*.

Mr Botnar denied that he had given up to £1 million to the Conservative party. "I have given some £90,000," he said, claiming that the money was not without strings. "I had some contact with Mr Parkinson and then Mr Tebbit in relation to help the British side to bring about a decision for Nissan Japan in order to build a factory in UK."

## Club murder charge

Anthony Caruana, 39, of Netherthorpe, Sheffield, has been charged with the murder of Shaun Hadley, 23, a building worker, outside a nightclub in the city on Friday. He was also charged with the attempted murder of Constable Graham Saunders on the same day. He is due to appear before Sheffield magistrates today.

## £31m court opens

Britain's first purpose-built top security court, designed to handle terrorism and other high-risk trials, opens today. The £31 million court complex at Woolwich, southeast London, has been built next to Belmarsh jail so that defendants accused of high security offences can be brought to court without a journey through traffic.

## Smith offered vote deal

The TGWU transport union has proposed a compromise over Labour's links with the unions. While still opposing John Smith's proposals for one-member one-vote for selecting party candidates, the union has suggested the issue could be deferred from debate at the autumn party conference. Mr Smith would face defeat there.

## Driver rapes girl, 15

A girl aged 15 was raped after accepting a lift from a man as she walked from Ferndown, Dorset, to her home at West Moors. The man, believed to be in his twenties, persuaded the girl to have sexual intercourse. After she refused, he stopped the car and raped her. Two people are reported to have walked past the car during the attack.

## Heseltine leaves clinic



Michael Heseltine, left, was discharged from hospital to begin a period of convalescence after suffering a heart attack while on holiday in Italy two weeks ago and being flown home by air ambulance. The President of the Board of Trade walked from the Harley Street Clinic "looking very fit", the clinic said. He is expected to recuperate and exercise gently before returning to his normal duties.

## Police link bat attacks

Motorists were warned yesterday to beware of "carjacks" as police linked the chubbing of a woman by a man with a baseball bat in a supermarket car park in south London with a threat against another woman shopper. Dorrie Thompson, 46, of Victoria, central London, was still in a critical condition in intensive care after being attacked on Friday.

## Husband jailed for life

A hospital technician was jailed for life for the murder of his pregnant wife who was discovered banged at her home in Upton, Merseyside. Eddie Gilfoyle, 31, was found guilty after 15 hours of deliberations by the jury at Liverpool Crown Court. The 17-day trial was told that a suicide note found on Paula Gilfoyle was planted.

By CHRISTOPHER WALKER

IN KYRENIA, NORTHERN CYPRUS

ASIL Nadir angrily denied yesterday his involvement in an alleged £3.5 million plot to bribe the Polly Peck trial judge and produced more documents to back his case.

Speaking in public for the first time since Michael Mates's resignation statement, Mr Nadir told reporters at his home in the village of Lapta that a story in *The Sunday Times* about the alleged plot was "completely without foundation". He accused the Serious Fraud Office of leaking it to the paper's Insight Team.

Associates of Mr Nadir claimed that the bribe allegations were based on a forged

document first produced in October last year. Mr Nadir produced one document which said that only eight weeks before he jumped bail of £3.5 million, the trial judge Mr Justice Tucker had ruled him out of any connection with the document which had prompted the police investigation into the bribery plot allegation.

Nadir's associates supported their argument with a reminder that only last week, the SFO had admitted that a document in the name of the former Liberal Party leader Sir David Steel MP had been forged and had described it as a joke and "serious error of judgment".

The 1990 SFO raid and the unexplained delay in suspending Polly Peck shares on the

stock market led to nearly £600,000 million being wiped off its value in less than 48 hours and indirectly forced the collapse of Nadir's empire.

Mr Nadir, who is co-ordinating his new campaign to force a public enquiry into the SFO's handling of his case with the London PR firm headed by Christopher Morgan and Mark Rogerson, also produced a transcript of a letter sent on November 6, 1992 to the attorney-general by his QC, Anthony Scrivener.

This followed immediately after the SFO had revealed there was a Scotland Yard investigation into the alleged plot and prosecuting counsel had suggested the fraud office might interview the judge.

In it Mr Scrivener, who has

called for a judicial enquiry into the plot claims, said: "Obviously such a step has grave constitutional implications."

"It means that a judge who finds against the SFO on some matter (the judge in this case found that over 40 counts on the indictment were bad in law) would be vulnerable to such an allegation and have to withdraw from trying a case. It seemed to us that Mr Justice Tucker was very conscious of this."

Mr Nadir also disclosed yesterday the text of the reply sent to Mr Scrivener a week later in which the attorney-general said the allegations had been passed to the Metropolitan police for investigation.

44/10/1250



# Only 21% see British justice as the best in the world

By Frances Gibb  
LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

**MOST** people have lost faith in the system of British justice as the best in the world and want an independent tribunal to investigate miscarriages of justice, according to a survey today.

The *Solicitors Journal* survey of 1,000 people in England and Wales found that only 21 per cent agreed that the British system of justice was the best in the world. Some 45 per cent disagreed.

There was also a big loss of confidence in the ability of the police to catch criminals compared with a decade ago, the survey showed, with backing for more officers on the streets.

The survey comes just 24 hours before the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice reports with its biggest package of recommendations for a decade aimed at restoring public confidence in the criminal justice system. An inde-

**Will the imminent report by the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice satisfy a public far from happy with the system?**

pendent tribunal to handle alleged miscarriages of justice is expected to be one of its key recommendations. Others are:

- A formalised system of sentence discounts for guilty pleas (plea-bargaining).
- Cuts on the right to silence in the shape of the defence having to disclose its case at a pre-trial hearing.
- Tighter rules on uncorroborated confessions.
- Abolishing most oral committal proceedings.
- A new independent forensic science service.

It is also expected to recommend powers for judges to veto an all-white jury; greater powers for the Court of Appeal when sitting on alleged miscarriages of justice and new rigorous codes of conduct for

lawyers, police and others in the criminal justice system. Some of the proposals are expected to be in a Criminal Justice bill this autumn.

The survey found overwhelming support for more police officers being put on the beat. The use of private security firms to transport prisoners found little support while more than nine in ten surveyed wanted a new independent tribunal to investigate miscarriages of justice instead of by the Home Office as at present.

On tougher sentences by judges, 90 per cent agreed that judges are often too lenient when sentencing rapists. Some 77 per cent thought sentences for murder were too low (the average sentence for murder for those released in 1991 was 12.2 years) and 72 per cent thought sentences for burglary were too low (the average sentence for burglary of a dwelling in 1991 was 12.9 months).

Meanwhile, delays in bringing suspects to trial in the Crown Court are regularly breaching recommended time limits, according to research published today by government departments concerned with law and order and the legal profession.

The study, by a committee drawn from the Lord Chancellor's Department, the Crown Prosecution Service, Bar and Law Society found that in all three Crown Courts examined, more cases exceeded the target times between committal and trial than fell within them.

The study also provides further evidence of the high incidence of "cracked trials", where trials collapse at the last minute because a defendant changes his plea to guilty. Of a sample of 75 cases, 38 ended in collapsed trials.

The statutory time limit for holding defendants in custody before Crown Court trial is 112 days while for other cases there is a recommended limit of 56 days. All three courts in the study exceeded the 56-day limit, the research found.

## Jail band delivers a stark message

By Richard Duce

**JASON** Richards, accomplished on guitar and also saxophone, enjoyed the rapt attention of his teenage audience.

But it was his monologues between the band's rock numbers that proved captivating. When you admit to murdering someone in cold blood during your late teens, any audience cannot fail to take notice.

His message was simple. "It is better out there than it is in here."

Richards, 15 years into a minimum 20-year sentence for murder, was playing his second concert inside the chapel at Maidstone prison in Kent to an audience of 50 youngsters, all thought by probation officers to be at risk of slipping into persistent crime.

The convicted murderer believes that through the band's music they have a chance of deterring at least some of the youngsters from

embarking on a lifestyle that will inevitably lead to jail.

That message is coupled with the shock therapy of a three-hour visit to the category B jail and an insight into the harshness of the regime. The youngsters can talk to men who have spent much of their lives behind bars. For many of the visitors, aged 16 to 20, the pioneering scheme was evidently a salutary experience.

Richards, 34, intelligent and articulate, has had a book published about his experiences in jail. It is easy to forget that with his twin brother he once put three bullets into the back of the head of a robbery victim.

Richards said: "The kids today can't get employment and... a kind of attitude that says, 'if you can't get it, then take it.' I really believe that what we have to say will do more to stop people from offending than any other initiative."

## RSPCA condemns 'barbaric' trade

### Thousands of British puppies are shipped to Hong Kong

By Louise Hidalgo

**THOUSANDS** of puppies are being shipped to Hong Kong in a trade condemned by the RSPCA as barbaric.

Many are believed to come from puppy farms in west Wales. Some die within a few months from distemper, parvovirus or other diseases. Others are shipped on to China, where pedigree dogs can fetch as much as £3,000, according to sources in Hong Kong.

The RSPCA joined its branch in Hong Kong yesterday in denouncing the trade. It is to write to the agriculture and trade ministries, demanding legislation to control it.

According to Hong Kong's agriculture department, 2,714 puppies were exported from Britain to the colony between 1991 and 1992. Puppy Watch UK, which recently set up a subsidiary in the colony to monitor the trade, claims the figure has since almost doubled to more than 4,000, fuelling Hong Kong's latest fashion: owning a pedigree dog from abroad.

Most of the puppies are sold to the colony's 145 pet shops, which have doubled in number in the past two years. Tom Creighton, executive director of the RSPCA in Hong Kong, said that although the society

did not oppose a well-regulated trade in pedigree animals the current situation was putting puppies' lives in jeopardy. Many had not been fully vaccinated at eight weeks and, after a 7,000-mile journey, some arrived in veterinary clinics within weeks of being bought from pet shops, suffering from distemper or parvovirus.

One veterinary practice in Wan Chai was seeing ten diseased puppies a week last year. Others, bought on impulse as a status symbol, are



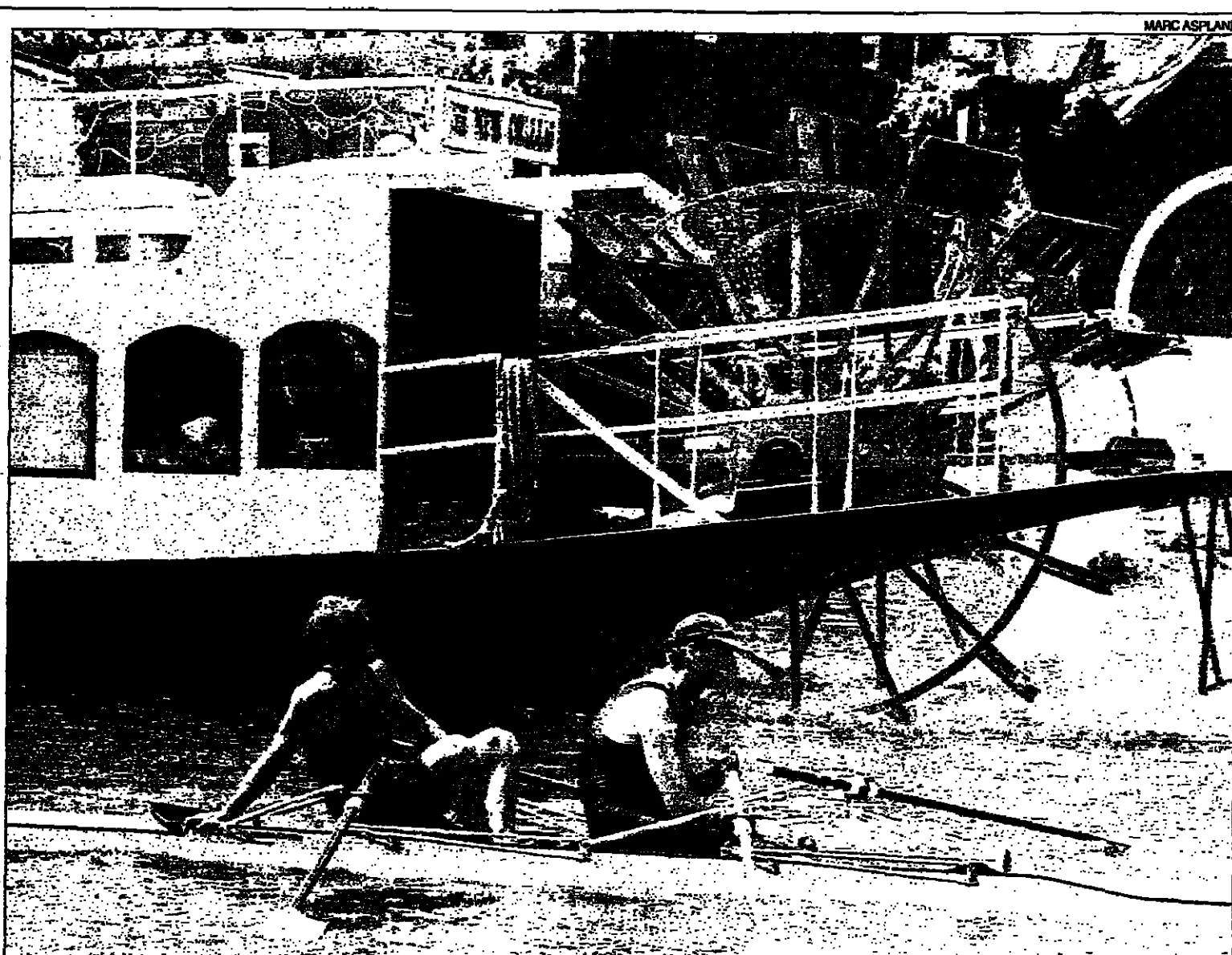
Vulnerable: many dogs are not fully vaccinated

abandoned as owners learn how inconvenient it is to own pets in the densely populated territory.

"We are seeing a large increase in the number of pedigree dogs being surrendered into our care," Mr Creighton said. "We try to look after them, but we have to put them down if our kennels are full because we just do not have the space."

Neil McLaughlin, of Puppy Watch Hong Kong, claims that for many dogs the journey does not stop on arrival in the colony. "We have evidence that dogs are being smuggled from Kai Tak airport by Chinese junk at night to Macau, where dealers can avoid immigration regulations. They are being taken on to China, where they are sold for thousands of pounds."

British pedigree dogs account for only 20 per cent of the trade into the colony — New Zealand and Australia are the main sources. The RSPCA is to request that the minimum age at which a dog can be exported is lifted to 16 weeks and that a vet should be obliged to give it a clean bill of health. "We want to see them better protected," Mr Creighton said.



Watered down: it was ideal weather yesterday for messing about on the river unless you were the Molesey Boat Club double scullers, Hopkins and Pollicott (Robin Young writes). They were left up a creek without a paddle after being defeated by a pair from London Rowing Club. Things were worse, though, for Jim Courier on the centre court at Wimbledon, where the temperature reached 105F

even before Pete Sampras's serve made him break into a sweat and eventually overwhelmed him. Such hot weather inevitably heralds the British silly season, and yesterday clowns were cavorting through Bristol to raise support for a circus school called Fool Time. The school is threatened with closure, and its 500 graduates fear that without it, British standards of silliness will slip. All

is not lost yet, however, as later this week Vespa motor scooters converted into lavatories will be sold by Sotheby's. The lavatory bowls are revealed by lifting the seats of the 1960s scooters. The cistern is on the rear luggage carrier and it is flushed by turning the throttle. There is even a basin to wash your hands, plumbed into the engine compartment. The lavatories have been

made by Electronic Media Relations Reincarnation, a design company in Islington, north London. They might come in handy when a bypass around Wadebridge, Cornwall, is opened this week by a procession of old vehicles including a penny-farthing and a goat cart.

Weather, page 18  
Wimbledon, pages 19 and 21

## Infertile couples in 5-year wait for donors

By James Landale

**INFERTILE** couples are waiting up to five years for treatment because of a shortage of egg donors, a fertility agency said yesterday. Many women are reluctant to donate because the process is more inconvenient than male sperm donation, experts said.

The Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority said that in the past two years 703 women donated eggs and 828 received them. The National Egg and Embryo Society, which campaigns for more donors, said 1,320 women are waiting for IVF treatment and 543 more are expected in the next year.

Dr Brian Lieberman, founder of the society and director of the IVF unit at St Mary's Hospital, Manchester, said the donor shortage was national and the main reason probably the inconvenience, "much more than the medical risk, which is very small". A potential donor must take a drug for two weeks to stop the menstrual process of producing eggs. Possible side effects are vaginal dryness and hot flashes. She then takes a second drug to stimulate the ovaries to produce at least ten eggs. Side effects can include headaches, fluid retention in the abdomen, swollen ovaries and lethargy.

The eggs are removed normally under general anaesthetic. Dr Lieberman said that occasionally, resulting bleeding and infection could sometimes impair a woman's ability to have children. There was another two-weekly series of drugs to return the menstrual process to normal.

Dr Susan Smith, of the Bridge Fertility Centre, at London Bridge Hospital, said she was amazed that there were any donors at all. "These women volunteer to put themselves through scans, blood tests and egg recovery procedures for the benefit of somebody they don't even know. It takes quite a dedicated lady to go through that sort of thing."

## Rare skull deformity affects 22 babies

By Adam Presco

**DOCTORS** are trying to discover why 22 babies in a small rural community have a rare and potentially fatal skull deformity. There are usually about 18 cases a year recorded in Britain.

The condition, known as cranio-synostosis, has claimed the lives of two babies and been diagnosed in 20 others in an area between York and Selby, North Yorkshire. The unprecedented number

of cases has been found in the past 30 months and experts are looking at possible links with pesticides, pollution or a genetic fault.

Reported cases from around the world vary widely between one in 1,000 and one in 4,000 births. The condition is noticed at birth or becomes apparent during the first few months of life. It results from two or more bones of the baby's skull fusing together earlier than would happen in normal growth. Often the

problem is mainly cosmetic and is treated by an operation to release the skull bones.

About half the babies in the York cluster have needed surgery for the condition. One of those died because of complications during surgery and the other from the condition directly.

A spokesman for North Yorkshire Health Authority said: "The cases represent an unusually high rate of more than one in 400 births. Public health doctors are continuing

to monitor and investigate the situation and are seeking further advice from regional and national experts."

Jane and Kevin Durham, of Barby, noticed that their son's head was changing shape a few days after his birth. He has since had a successful operation. Mrs Durham said: "At first we blamed the water, which is very bad in this area, but no one will give us a reason. The health authority now seems to acknowledge there is a problem."

## Good things do come in threes.

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Typical example: A couple (male and female), non-smokers, aged 25, applying for a £40,000 endowment mortgage over 25 years on a purchase price of £240,000. Monthly payments £280.90 in year 1-3 and £214.40 thereafter all net of income tax at the basic rate. APR 8.3% (variable). Total Amount Payable (TAP) £120,200. Example assumes a rate of 7.75% in years 1-3 (fixed) and 7.75% (variable) thereafter. A typical monthly endowment premium £55 (variable). 300 mortgage and endowment payments. Interest charges, capital repayments, legal fees £100 (assumes same solicitor acts for both the Society and the borrower), mortgage application fee £140, reservation fee £150 and redemption fee £67 are included in the TAP indicated. £50 of the reservation fee is non-refundable as is the remaining £100 if a mortgage offer has been issued or letter of authority signed. It is a condition of the offer that payments are made by Direct Debit throughout the first three years. The maximum advance is 95% of the purchase price or valuation whichever is the lower, with the exception of customers re-mortgaging to the Society when the maximum advance is 85% of the valuation of the property. An interest penalty of 3 months gross interest will be applied if the mortgage is redeemed during the fixed rate term. The penalty applies to full or part redemptions. For part redemptions the amount redeemed will be used to calculate the penalty. For full redemptions the previous year end balance will be used as, if in the year of advance, the amount advanced will be used. This Fixed Rate offer cannot be combined with any other offer available from the Society. All mortgages are subject to approval of an applicant's financial standing and valuation of the property. Security over your property and in some cases over a suitable life policy will be required. For loans exceeding 75% an additional charge will be made. Mortgage loans are not available to persons under the age of 18. Business loans do not qualify for this offer. Nationwide Building Society is an Appointed Representative of Guardian Royal Exchange (members of which are Members of LAMCO and IMRO) only for the purposes of advising on and selling life assurance, pension, unit trust and personal equity plan products issued by Guardian Royal Exchange. Written quotations available from Nationwide Building Society, Nationwide House, Pipers Way, Swindon, Wiltshire SN38 1NW.

**YOUR HOME IS AT RISK IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT.**

## Warriors bring sport a breath of foul air

**Continued from page 1**  
tennis is a cod duck that is their point. Sport is not the real thing; it is not a matter of life and death.

All the same, we expect players to play with colossal commitment and passion. Anyone who shows a lack of heart for the struggle is pilloried unmercifully: witness the unending bitter jokes about British tennis players at Wimbledon.

It is a difficult and contradictory demand. We want players to play as if their lives really do depend on it and to act with grace, or at least clenched-teeth politeness, at the same time. We want decent, civilised war out there. "I hate tennis balls," Jimmy Connors once said. "I hit them so hard I hope they never come back." Anger is a potent

force. Yesterday, Courier harnessed his anger at an umpire's overrule to steal the third set against the run of play.

Stephen Potter, in the classic *Gamesmanship*, recommends ploys for angering an opponent before a game of golf, but he points out that anger can work against the would-be gamesman in the more passionate moving ball games. John McEnroe, once angry, played the best tennis any of us will ever see. But while we ask for the intensity, we ask also for self-control.

The American sporting myth is best expressed by the football coach Vince Lombardi: "Winning is not the most important thing. It's the only thing." This was a reaction to the English myth of the Holy Amateur.

In these days of unabashed professionalism, a player that does not give enough is a loser, a failure and a laughing stock. But a player that gives too much destroys the sport itself. If sport becomes anything like a real war, it loses its point.

Sport must be both terribly serious and absolutely pointless. Sport is more important every year; it is important to us in a troubled world because it is so delightfully trivial. We ask these huge and contradictory things of the athletes and the things we ask are more difficult every year, as sport gets ever richer and ever more self-important. But when the athletes fail to deliver, sport totters.

Wimbledon, page 19  
Test match, pages 19, 23

# Dear Prime Minister..



*Dear Prime Minister*

Africa is being crippled by debt. Debt owed to western nations, including our own.

**This week at the G7 Summit in Tokyo there is an opportunity for you, and other world leaders, to tackle the debt crisis head on.**

Just last year, you said there was a need for "significant reductions in the burden of debt" on developing countries. You pledged: "I will continue to press my fellow leaders hard for further action".

We welcome your commitment and are now asking you to put these words into action.

Every day, Oxfam sees the impact of the debt crisis on the lives of poor people in Africa. One in five African children die of malnutrition before they reach the age of five. Their governments cannot supply them with their basic needs, as they are struggling to repay over \$10 billion a year.

This means that in Zambia, for instance, every man, woman, and child now owes about \$766. Over twice the average annual income.

This cannot, and need not go on.

**There are now signs of hope in Africa.** In many countries, people and governments have brought long-running wars to an end. Democratic and economic reforms are also underway. All this promises a better future, a chance for Africa to recover. But debt is stifling this recovery.

**That is why we urge you to act now. Take the lead at the G7 Summit and persuade them to cut the debt.**

# Africa

## Make or Break

Please send me details of how I can help Oxfam's Africa Make or Break campaign.

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

PHONE

Here is my donation to Oxfam's Africa Fund:

£10 ☐ £20 ☐ £50 ☐ Your own amount £

Return to: Oxfam, Make or Break BE95, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ.

To make a donation by credit card, please phone (0865) 313131

مذكرات لأمم



# MP accuses school charity of misusing public money

By BEN PRESTON, EDUCATION REPORTER

A CHARITY that has received more than £1.1 million from the taxpayer to advise schools on the mechanics of opting out has misused the government funds, a Labour MP alleged yesterday.

The Grant-Maintained Schools Centre breached ministerial assurances that "not a penny of public money" would be spent encouraging schools to leave local authority control, said Stephen Byers, MP for Wallasey.

He claimed that the centre made no charge for the use of its offices last year by a campaigning group, Choice in Education (CIE), that seeks to persuade schools to leave local authority control.

This was contrary to parliamentary regulations that the centre should limit the use of public funds to advising schools after they gained the education secretary's approval.



Byers: wants National Audit Office to investigate

to become grant maintained, following a parental ballot, he said.

Mr Byers also alleged that the centre paid the salary of the director of CIE from its payroll, and its financial system did not distinguish between taxpayer money and earned income or set out the purpose for which the money was used.

The allegations, made in a letter to the National Audit Office (NAO), were last night rejected as "plain nonsense" by the centre.

They follow an investigation by the education department in February, which produced a secret report on the relationship between the two organisations. The report's findings are understood to support Mr Byers' allegations.

The MP has tabled parliamentary questions demanding that the department's report be made public and that the NAO investigate. He

said: "I am confident the report will bear out my allegations. There has been a scandalous misuse of public money in order to promote a politically controversial policy."

The centre, which will receive more than £800,000 from the public purse in the present financial year, is being investigated by the Charity Commissioners to establish whether it has breached its charitable status.

That action followed disclosures in January that the two organisations shared the same office and telephone, that half of the CIE directors were also directors of the centre and that Sir Robert Balchin, chairman of the centre, signed and certified the annual company return for CIE. It is understood that the Charity Commissioners are likely to make a number of recommendations to the centre, including that its stationery makes clear it is a charity.

The education department said the centre had taken a number of actions following its report, including the appointment of a fully qualified financial director. It added: "Management consultants are now advising the Department for Education and the directors of the centre on a business plan for the new financial year and beyond."

Sir Robert said the centre had a turnover of £2 million in the last financial year. Three quarters of its income came from selling services to schools, which its directors had discretion over.

He said: "I am confident that the accounts of the centre will show that the government grants have been properly spent on those things for which it was provided. No government grant was used to supply CIE either directly or indirectly. Any allegation to the contrary is plain nonsense."

More than 30,000 sixth-formers a year are wasting their time by studying for an A level in general studies, according to a report commissioned by the Engineering Council.

The report says the examination, which tests pupils on social sciences, arts, foreign languages and science is treated as an after-thought by most schools and many universities regard it as "not quite the real A level".

Education, page 31



Must have been a beautiful baby: Dr Neil Clark with the dinosaur nest that is fossilised in sandstone

## Wanted: £20,000 nest-egg for dinosaurs

AN APPEAL for £20,000 to buy a nest of dinosaur eggs, some of which may be unhatched, has been launched by a museum in Scotland. But the staff have no intention of tinkering with nature by trying to clone the dinosaur.

Instead, they will go on display at the Hunterian Museum, spanning Glasgow the prospect of a race of newly created monsters creating mayhem on Sauchiehall Street. The museum currently has

the eggs on loan from Terry Manning, a rock collector from Leicester and has three months to raise the money.

They are set in a block of red sandstone about 3ft square and were found in China, where they would have been laid about 120 million years ago by a plant-eating sauropod, a species that would have been more than 70ft long.

Six round white eggs, each about eight inches in diameter, are visible in the

block of sandstone. These may have hatched, but museum staff believe that others, likely to be concealed within the rock, may still have embryos inside.

Experts will chip away carefully at the rock to reveal more of the eggs. Dr Neil Clark, the Hunterian's keeper of geology, said: "If we do find one that hasn't hatched, there may well be something inside it, some sort of embryo. But we have no plans to clone it."

## Nominees sought for arts awards

By ALISON ROBERTS  
ARTS REPORTER

THE Association for Business Sponsorship awards for effective and imaginative business support of the arts are to be sponsored by the accountancy firm Arthur Andersen with The Times for a second year.

ABSA will reward business patrons who have formed a partnership with an arts organisation. Nominations are invited for nine categories and winners will be announced at the National Theatre later this year.

The Arthur Andersen Award will recognise the work of business volunteers as advisers, and the £6,000 Elf Arts Award will go to the organisation that has made the best use of sponsorship.

## Study shows alarming rise in sale of historic homes

By JOHN YOUNG

A WODEHOUSE or a Waugh could have dreamt up no more evocative name for a country house than Brympton d'Evercy. More than 40 years ago, the classically fronted Tudor mansion in Somerset was singled out in a government-commissioned report as the sort of house that should stay in private ownership.

Until recently, it boasted a squire, Charles Clive-Fonsonby-Fane, whose family acquired it in 1731. He and his wife had carried out extensive restoration, opened it to the public, at one time attracting 24,000 visitors a year, and won the garden of the year award sponsored by Christie's and the Historic Houses Association. But, last year, they were forced to give up the

struggle and put Brympton d'Evercy on the market.

On Saturday, The Times reported that at a meeting in London, hosted by the Prince of Wales, John Major had pledged his backing to efforts to preserve historic houses. If the prime minister meant what he said, it marked the first time since the Conservatives came to power in 1979 that they had shown interest in helping the owners of an irreplaceable segment of the national heritage.

The meeting coincided with publication of a disturbing book which chronicles the accelerating sale of houses and the dispersal of their contents, as owners are unable to meet costs of repairs and maintenance. The book is

based on a three-year study for the Historic Houses Association. In the past 20 years, 460 privately owned houses and estates have been sold — a quarter of the total.

In a foreword the Earl of Shelburne, the association's president, describes as "a fantasy" the suggestion made in 1988 by the late Lord Ridley of Liddesdale that if owners could not afford to live in historic houses they should sell up and give entrepreneurs of the 1980s a chance to take them over.

Maintenance funds, established by the Labour government in 1976, are exempt from inheritance tax, but the book makes a strong case for their also being exempted from income and capital gains taxes.

## THE TIMES WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

By RAYMOND KEENE  
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

THE tournament in Las Palmas which ended last week was nearly a disaster for Britain's number two Michael Adams. He lost two of his first three games but pulled back to finish in a respectable tie for fourth position.

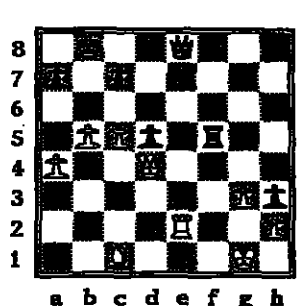
White: Vesselin Topalov  
Black: Michael Adams  
Las Palmas 1993

English Opening

1 c4 Nf6  
2 Nc3 e5  
3 Nf3 Nc6  
4 g3 Bb4  
5 Nd5 e4  
6 Nh4 d5  
7 Bg2 g5  
8 Qc4 Bc7  
9 Nd4 Nc4  
10 Qd1 g4  
11 Nc2 N3  
12 Bb4 Nc4  
13 Nh4 Qf6  
14 Nf3 Bc6  
15 Qd4 Nf6  
16 d4 c5  
17 c5 Q-O-O  
18 Ne5 Rf6  
19 a4 h5  
20 Rb3 Qe6  
21 B4 B5  
22 Nd3 N4  
23 N4 Qf6  
24 b5 Bc6  
25 Qd3 Rf7  
26 c5 Rg7  
27 c6 Kc7  
28 Qc3 Qc7  
29 Nc3 Bb5  
30 Nc5+ Kc8  
31 Qd5 Rf5  
32 Qd4 Bc2  
33 Re1 Rg3  
34 Rg3 Rg3+  
35 Rg3 Qe6  
36 Rf2 Black resigns

If 36... Qc2 then 37 Qe8+ Kd7 40 c6+ Nc4 41 Qd4+ Kc5 42 Bc4+ forces the win.

Diagram of final position



Reader's Game

I have been delighted by the immense response to my invitation to submit games by Times readers for possible inclusion in this column. Please continue sending them to me at Championship Chess.

## HOME NEWS 5

The Times, 1 Pennington St. London E1 9XN.

Times reader and Southern Counties Junior organiser Bruce Birchall has sent me the following game which was played by 11-year-old Andrew Bamford in the recent county championship finals.

White: A. Taussig  
Black: A. Bamford  
U-15 County Championship Final 1993

Sicilian Defence

1 e4 c5  
2 Nf3 c6  
3 d4 Nc6  
4 Nc3 e6  
5 Bc4 a6  
6 Bb3 b5  
7 Bb3 Bb7  
8 Bb3 Bb7  
9 Bb3 Bb7  
10 Bb3 Bb7  
11 Bb3 Bb7  
12 Bb3 Bb7  
13 Bb3 Bb7  
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22 Bb3 Bb7  
23 Bb3 Bb7  
24 Bb3 Bb7  
25 Bb3 Bb7  
26 Bb3 Bb7  
27 Bb3 Bb7  
28 Bb3 Bb7  
29 Bb3 Bb7  
30 Bb3 Bb7  
31 Kc2 Qc2 mate

## Championship update

Tickets for the Times Championship between Garry Kasparov and Nigel Short include a guaranteed seat, free glass of champagne, souvenir programme, chess book and use of a personal Predict-A-move advanced computer game system fitted into every seat in the Savoy Theatre. Play is from 3.30pm to 9.30pm every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from September 7 to October 30.

Adjourned games, if any, to which ticket holders will be admitted free of charge, will continue the following day at the Savoy Theatre at the same starting time. Times readers booking a seat during July will also be treated to a free lunch at Simpsons-in-the-Strand, the traditional home of chess. Ring First Call on 01 497 9977 for credit card bookings or Simpsons itself for the special free lunch promotion on 01 836 9112.

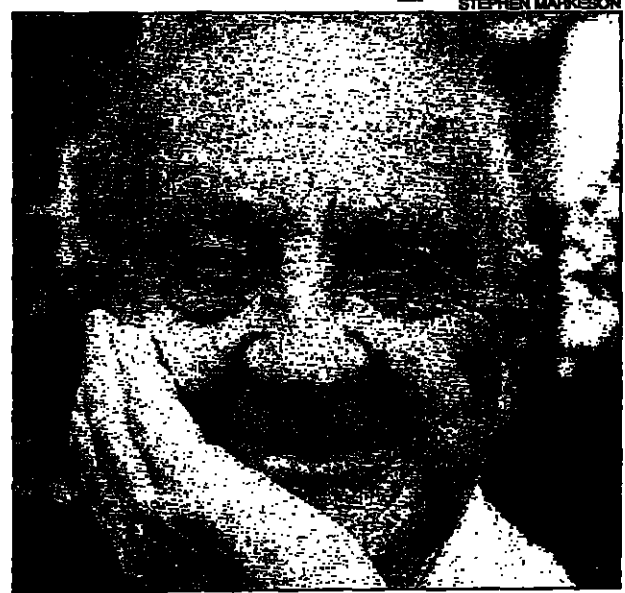
Winning Move, page 36

## World has shrunk from optimism to a failure of reason

IN THE year of my birth, 1913, King George V reigned over the British Empire, Kaiser Wilhelm II was emperor of Germany, Nicholas II tsar of Russia, Franz Joseph emperor of Austria and Raymond Poincaré president of the third French Republic. Woodrow Wilson was in his first year as president of the United States. It was a happier and more optimistic world than I survey (with benefit of television) as I reach the age of 80.

Although there were, taking Europe as a whole, great inequalities in material wealth and in what we have come to refer to as human rights, few doubted that the advance of democracy would continue and with it the emergence of those welfare provisions which already existed in western and central Europe. I would not dissent from the

*The world at 80: from his birth in an era of hope to a decade of despair, Lord Beloff looks back and damns our intellectual bankruptcy*



Lord Beloff, who was 80 on Friday: "Violence is back with a vengeance on our streets"

course the Russian Revolution and civil war had been horrific but surely a country ruled by the disinterested servants of the masses would in the end turn out to have much to offer. Those who came into direct contact with Soviet reality were often disillusioned, but others came along to renew the ranks of the believers. Fear, prejudice, and blissful ignorance prevented a serious intellectual attempt to get to grips with something new in human history.

Equally damaging to the West's moral and intellectual integrity was the even less excusable failure to comprehend the roots and nature of the Nazi threat, the hopes placed in appeasement and the turning away from the Holocaust — after which to be optimistic about humanity was to be blind and deaf.

Thanks in part to the last great generation of public servants in the United States and western Europe, notably in this country, a serious effort was made after 1945 to avoid the errors of the inter-war years. In a curious way, both international co-operation and domestic reform were made possible by the balance of terror that came to be called the Cold War.

But the new men who followed the moulded and makers of the 1940s and 1950s proved incapable of continuing their work. Cynicism and apathy overtook the political classes. The premature liquidation of the European em-

pires produced dire consequences for Africa and parts of Asia. The European idea degenerated into a bid for power by a political grouping who found the so-called "community" a promising vehicle for its ambitions.

They would have got nowhere had it not been for the loss of confidence on the part of the ruling national elites, most conspicuous in Britain and Germany so that members of both Houses of the historic Parliament of the United Kingdom obediently trooped through the lobbies to support "Maastricht" and vote away their rights and powers to foreign institutions. Only after witnessing this sorry spectacle have I begun to understand how the French National Assembly meeting in Vichy felt obliged to give full powers to Marshal Pétain and accepted the consequential subservience to Hitler's Reich.

The full revelation of the West's moral and intellectual bankruptcy came with the disintegration of the Soviet

Empire. At first we had the absurd bourgeois triumphalism in some circles in the United States — the "end of history". Then came the revelation that we were in for a long "time of troubles". In such periods physical force plays a decisive role, so we found ourselves without the knowledge or the means to assist in a peaceful transition and without the will to intervene when a local recourse to force led to a renewal of human tragedies on an increasing scale. At a time of rising violence, the Western democracies found it expedient to cut their forces and rely on the gallantry of the remaining few to rescue their reputations.

The abrogation of international responsibilities is justified, especially in the United States, by the plea that the time has come to tackle the growing internal problems of Western society: unemployment, the "dependence culture", drugs, crime, homelessness... the list is endless.

While previous periods of technological innovation have produced, in the end, major advances in the standard of living, despite the dislocations and suffering experienced in their earlier stages, it is beginning to emerge that this is not necessarily being repeated now.

On the contrary, a line of division more profound than the class distinctions postulated by Marx is now appearing between the majority of the population, who are the beneficiaries of technological progress, and the remainder, "the underclass". Violence, which it was the purpose of our earliest laws to eradicate from social relations, is back with a vengeance on our streets.

To suggest that the misdirection of technological ingenuity is a possible source of social problems is to be accused of Luddism. But that is nonsense. Just because steam power, urban sanitation, the motor car and the refrigerator were associated with toil and wider horizons for the many, it does not mean that their successors obviously perform the same function. Radio has been a boon; but most educationalists, seeing a school population increasingly illiterate and immature, would deny that that is true of television.

Of late we have been subjected by governments and sections of industry to propaganda about the importance of "information technology" and advanced telecommunications. But what those "advances" mainly offer is the opportunity for a stockbroker in Tokyo not only to talk at any time to a stockbroker in Minneapolis but to see his face while he does it. Is that really a breakthrough in human relations?

Some people think it is. When Bill Gates, a leading figure in this industry, came to London a short time ago, he drew for his audiences a

picture of the world into which we are moving. In that world, each individual perches before his computer screen and without needing to do more than press buttons can attend to his business or profession, do his shopping, summon up such necessities as might interest him, even read an odd page from a book in some distant library and select from at least a hundred television channels.

It does not seem to have occurred to Mr Gates and his like that humans do not like isolation; that going to work rather than working at home is for most people a social as well as an intellectual imperative, that shopping is a domestic pleasure, that games are meant to be played or watched in the open air, not reduced to figures on a screen. The brave new world of IT outdoes in horror the imaginations of a

**'A line of division more profound than the class distinctions postulated by Marx is appearing'**

Jules Verne, an H.G. Wells, an Aldous Huxley or an Orwell. It is the dissolution of an individual's sense of belonging to a community, of being part of a network of personal relations, not just a number in the records of social security departments, that is probably at the root of our discontents.

I was born in an era of hope and have lived to witness a decade of despair. Since there is no reason to believe that the instincts of human beings have changed, the reasons for our ills must be sought in the realm of the intellect. But clearly the view that society's troubles could be interpreted and mastered by the application of reason and research was too optimistic. Why? Two

## Baby hurt as lift traps buggy

A 17-day-old baby was badly injured in a freak accident in a car park lift that should not have been in service.

Charlotte Morley's buggy was being backed out of the lift in Portsmouth by her father when the doors closed on it. The lift continued to descend and the buggy was tipped on an axle, throwing the baby on to the roof of the lift.

The baby was described as "extremely ill" in Southampton General Hospital. Engineers were working on the lift at the time.

## Club shooting

Five women and a man suffered leg wounds when a shot was fired by a man refused entry to a nightclub in central London. The gunman fled.

## Hospital vote

Staff at Broadmoor top-security hospital have voted for an overtime ban over a series of grievances with management on job conditions.

## Sex attack

Police are hunting a man who sexually assaulted a girl of 14 as she returned home from a swimming pool in Lewes, East Sussex.

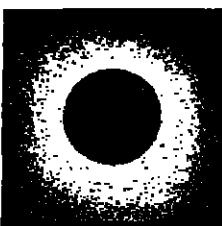
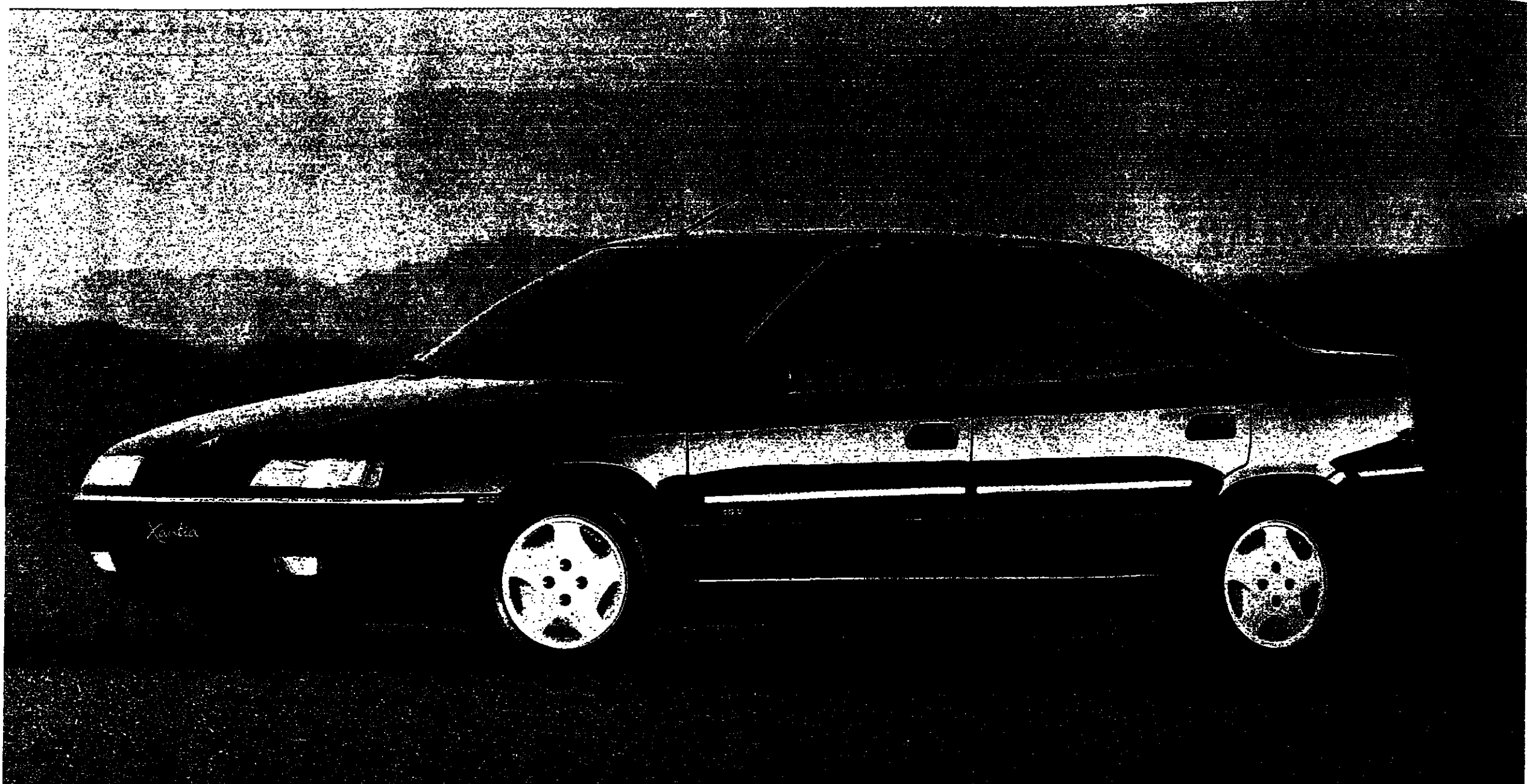
## Green line

Fangdale Beck in the North York Moors has won a legal battle with BT for the return of its old green telephone box.

## Bond winners

Winners in the weekly premium bond prize draw are: £100,000, number 258F 575427 (Bury, value of holding £21,435; £50,000, £21F 119208 (Ealing, value of holding £10,000); £25,000, 20HT 661839 (Tyne and Wear, £10,000).

Times pre-...  
name July 20  
Christchurch



At Citroën, before we set down to design our new mid-sized executive car, we looked at everything with a fresh eye. Are cars today as responsive and controllable as they could be?

Are they as safe as they should be?

Must a car with a spacious interior have a bulky exterior?

The result of such analysis is the remarkable Citroën Xantia. A car that triumphs in critical areas where its rivals are found wanting.

One such area is roadholding. Xantia's unique road handling system is the most advanced you'll find on any production car.

#### A SAFER CAR TO DRIVE.

Xantia owes this pre-eminence in road handling to a self-levelling suspension system which is linked to a programmed self-steering rear axle. This gives an unequalled combination of ride comfort and roadholding.

Importantly, this makes Xantia a very safe car to drive. Not only do all four wheels maintain optimum contact with the ground, thanks to Citroën's self-levelling suspension, but all four wheels turn into a bend thanks to the programmed self-steering rear axle.



And the addition of our anti-lock braking system, allied to the quick-thinking road handling system, means that when you brake, the car is kept flat to the road and you remain in total command.

But if the unthinkable happens and you can't avoid an accident, you'll be glad you're driving one of the strongest cars on the road.

For we've surrounded the cabin with a Unified Safety Structure. When hit from any angle, this protective cage transfers the force of the impact away from the cabin.

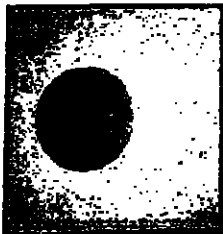
At the sides, further protection is given by high-tensile steel impact beams, while a robust rear ring-frame watches your back.

And we've reinforced the bumpers, installed a front seatbelt locking system and tucked the fuel tank out of harm's way ahead of the rear axle.

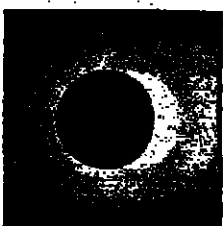
#### ELEGANT OUTSIDE, THE LUXURY OF SPACE INSIDE.

We certainly didn't play safe when it came to the styling of Xantia. It's pleasingly distinctive with a series of elegant, yet dynamic lines.

Open the door however, and you're in for a big surprise; that sleek body surrounds an interior which offers more elbow room than any other car in its class.



Clever design features abound, like remote controls for the stereo system mounted on the steering wheel and panels cut into the back of the front



seats to give the backseat passengers even more legroom.

Not only does Xantia look like no other car in its class, we have made sure that it is built like no other.

#### A BETTER WAY TO BUILD A CAR, A BETTER WAY TO PROTECT IT.

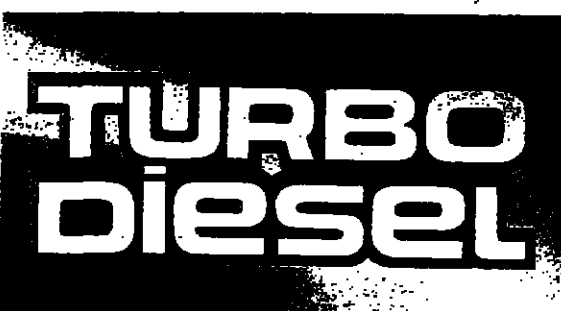
Small, specialised assembly teams construct one part of the car at a time. This ensures that mistakes don't go unnoticed and that each piece can be perfected before it's put together.

We then paint it in a dust-free environment, where the air is even cleaner than a hospital operating theatre.

Obviously a car this desirable is going to attract a lot of attention. Should that attention be unwanted, Xantia is protected by a two-way alarm system. And there are deadlocks and engine immobilisation on most models in the range.

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With Xantia we've built on our fine diesel heritage. In fact, we believe Xantia's new standards of refinement



combined with our proven diesel expertise will broaden the appeal of diesel further than ever before.

To begin with, both the 19 litre diesel and the 19 turbo diesel have been designed to deliver maximum torque at astonishingly low engine speeds. This makes for smooth, effortless motorway cruising and guarantees uncompromising levels of quietness.

To ensure total tranquility the engine is supported by hydro-elastic engine mounts which isolate vibration from the body. And for good measure 90,000 man hours have been spent soundproofing the interior from exterior noise.

Appropriately, this refined power delivery is complemented by unrivalled levels of performance.

The 3 turbo charged models have access to a muscular 148 ft/lb of torque and a 0-60 speed of just 11.6 seconds.

Performance which is complemented by the unique road handling system that endows all six Xantia diesel models with the rare ability to deliver driving excitement along with traditional diesel virtues.

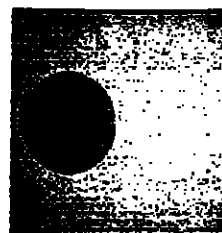
But should you prefer a petrol model, you'll find there are nine to choose from including the 1.6i, 1.8i and 2.0i, plus the 2 litre 155hp 16v.

Every single one of these engines has been specially designed to maximise responsiveness and flexibility across the rev range, giving you more power more quickly.

Starting at just £10,895 you will also find Xantia extremely competitively priced.

Particularly when you consider we've moved heaven and earth to build it.

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سكداين (Xantia)

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# Tories prepare to name July 29 for Christchurch poll

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY, POLITICAL STAFF

JULY 29 will be named this week by the government as the date of the Christchurch by-election amid signs that the campaign will be launched in an atmosphere of political ill-feeling.

Liberal Democrats have warned John Major that, if he tries to delay the contest until September, they will trigger the campaign by calling on the Speaker to move the by-election writ. Paddy Ashdown urged the government to make an announcement.

Tories insist they will not be bullied into announcing a date and accuse the Liberal Democrats of "bad taste" in attempting to hurry the process within seven weeks of the death of Robert Adley, the former Christchurch Tory MP.

On the streets of the Dorset town, lingering doubts about the by-election date are beginning to rankle with voters. Mr Adley's popularity among constituents has served to accentuate their feeling that they are being left in limbo. One Christchurch pensioner summed up the frustration of some constituents at being unrepresented in Parliament after the death of Mr Adley, who held the seat for 19 years. "We know we can't have Mr Adley again but we must have someone sticking up for us. It is time we had a new MP."

Even with its 23,000 majority, the Tory party cannot

afford to risk voters, with early opinion polls indicating that the Liberal Democrats could win the seat. Liberal Democrat and Labour spokesmen from Westminster were in the constituency last week, anxious to make up ground in a seat which once would have offered opposition candidates no prospect of success.

While the Liberal Democrats and Tories hurriedly convert ramshackle offices into campaign headquarters in Christchurch, voters in other parts of the constituency fear that the by-election contest could pass them by.

Residents of prosperous inland towns such as Verwood, Ferndown and West Moors point out that only half of the electorate lives in Christchurch itself. Redundancies in



Ashdown: demanding a by-election date.

light engineering, policing of villages and the potential threat to rural sub post-offices are cited by many as essential campaign issues.

The Treasury's public spending review and consideration of tax changes has turned pre-campaign political sniping into a scattergun battle with few clear targets. Rob Hayward, the Tory candidate and former MP for Kingswood, is content to continue such wide-ranging discussion during a novel series of informal "at home" meetings, each with about 20 constituents.

He dismisses Liberal Democrat tactics of "wanting to spend without saying where the money comes from". Diane Maddock, the Liberal candidate, insists that "spending can save you money", citing expenditure on education, training and policing as bringing long-term benefits.

What is most likely to sway the vote, however, is the electorate's gut reaction to whether there is sustainable economic recovery. Hundreds of constituents have been laid off by finance and international firms that relocated in Bournemouth and Poole in the early 1990s.

1992 general election: R. J. Adley (C) 36,627; Rev D. Bussey (LD) 13,612; A. Lloyd (Lab) 6,997; J. Barratt (NIP) 243; A. Wareham (CRA) 175. Con majority 23,015.



Changing landscape: Simon Gourlay, once a believer in EC agricultural support, now believes subsidies to farmers must be abolished

## Seabed sand mining could ease conflict

By NICK NUTTALL, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

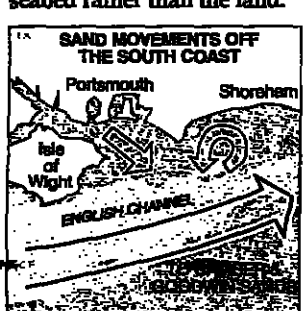
CONFLICT between conservationists and quarry firms may be eased by a study which shows that little or no environmental damage would be caused if more seabed sand and gravel were mined off the South Coast.

The findings, based on a survey by Hydraulic Research of Wallingford, Oxfordshire, between the Isle of Wight and Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, could reduce the need for the companies to develop new and in some cases very large quarries in sensitive landscapes.

Research has shown that sand plays little role in preserving the shoreline, with much of it being swept up the English Channel to the Camber and Goodwin sands. Dr

Alan Brampton, of Hydraulic Research, said yesterday: "Deposits of sand and gravel have been formed by geological events over 10,000 years. They are not moving, they are not coming ashore."

"If it was my decision as a county planner, I would say more could be taken from the seabed rather than the land."



## Farmers' friend condemns insanity of EC subsidies

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

EUROPE'S farmers must be weaned from their addiction to public handouts if they are to have a secure future, according to Sir Simon Gourlay, former president of the National Farmers' Union.

Those unable to face life without a regular subsidy "fix" should be encouraged to leave farming by a generously funded redundancy scheme.

Interviewed on his 850-acre cattle, sheep and cereal farm straddling the Fowry-Herfordshire border near Knighton, Sir Simon admitted that he had once defended the kind of farm support he now believes must be abolished. The "terminal insanity" of last year's much-trumpeted reform of the European Community's Common Agricul-

tural Policy, he said, had hardened a growing conviction that nothing would be achieved by tinkering with the existing system.

"We have got to look at a radical alternative. The pressure for change will grow sharply over the next three years as the staggering cost and sheer red tape of the reform become apparent..."

The cost of agricultural support in Britain alone is forecast to rise to about £3.4 billion in 1994-5 to pay for the reform. 1 reckon that works out at about £100 for every acre or £25,000 for every genuinely full-time farmer in Britain. It is absolutely crazy."

Sir Simon recommends a report commissioned three years ago by the European

parliament from a group of leading agricultural economists. That favours replacing all present grants and subsidies with a ten-year government bond, which would be roughly equal to the amount of subsidy farmers would be forgoing but calculated on the basis of past production.

Farmers could take the bond to ten annual payments or as a lump sum. The annual cost of the bond would be about the same as the present EC farm budget but would decrease in real terms over the period.

Sir Simon said such a scheme would force farmers to face reality, to retire with dignity or have ten years in which to restructure their businesses. Thereafter, they would be on their own.

## Charity attacks 'NHS failings'

By JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

THE National Health Service is turning its back on long-term help for the old and sick, transferring the burden to their families and causing financial hardship and emotional stress, according to a charity's research.

More than 40 per cent of carers for people with dementia are having to use private savings or arrange loans to meet the cost of the care, a survey by the Alzheimer's Disease Society shows. More than 25 per cent are paying over £100 a month and 20 per

cent aged over 80 are spending more than £300 a month.

Harry Clayton, director of the society, said yesterday: "It is almost as though it is government policy to penalise the old and sick."

The society says many of the increased costs for carers are caused by the introduction in April of means-tested charges for community care, and tax increases.

One carer cited in the report estimated that the annual cost of looking after her relative had risen by almost £2,000

since her local authority started charging £230 a week for respite care — taken eight weeks a year to give her a break — and for meals in the day centre the relatives attend.

Long-term NHS beds for the elderly have been cut by almost a fifth since 1986, to 45,000, at a time of rapid growth in the elderly population, and less than a third of the carers surveyed had access to them. Two thirds said there was no sitting service, with trained volunteers providing relief care, in their local area.

## Home prices lag but office market is brighter

### Housing optimism dented

By OUR PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

THE Halifax building society is expecting a rise in under 1 per cent for house prices when it releases its figures for June on Wednesday.

The figures from the country's biggest lender will dampen optimism that a recovery in the housing market has started. Last week, a report from the Nationwide showed a 1.6 per cent rise in June, the biggest monthly increase for two years. But Brian Davis, Nationwide's operations director, said that the recovery was still fragile, with turnover only slightly above last year's depressed levels.

The Halifax, which reported last month that prices in May fell by 1.2 per cent, refused to confirm June's figures, but said that figures from both societies averaged out over the previous eight months would indicate a very similar picture of flat house prices.

In the second half of this year, prices would show a more consistent pattern of small rather than larger price rises as demand for homes increased, a spokesman for the Halifax said.

John Wrigglesworth, housing market analyst from UBS, has forecast that prices at the end of the year will be the same as at the beginning. He said last week that after a brief rise in prices in 1994 and 1995, the housing market would stagnate for the next decade.

## Influx of office workers lifts hope of Docklands recovery

By RACHEL KELLY, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

FOUR thousand office workers have moved to London Docklands in the past six months, filling up office space equivalent to the whole of the Canary Wharf tower.

Figures from London Docklands Development Corporation (LDDC) show that nearly one million sq ft of space has been occupied since January 1. Only 700 people moved to Docklands in the whole of 1992.

Significant new tenants include 800 workers from Tower Hamlets council, who have moved into 140,000 sq ft at East India Dock, and about 3,000 workers from Tesco and the bank Credit Suisse.

First Boston, who have occupied 500,000 sq ft in Canary Wharf, Twenty-five of the 50 office floors in Canary Wharf's tower are let.

"The move into Canary Wharf is very significant," Sunny Crouch, the LDDC's director of marketing, said. "About 8,000 people now work there, roughly the working population of the city of York."

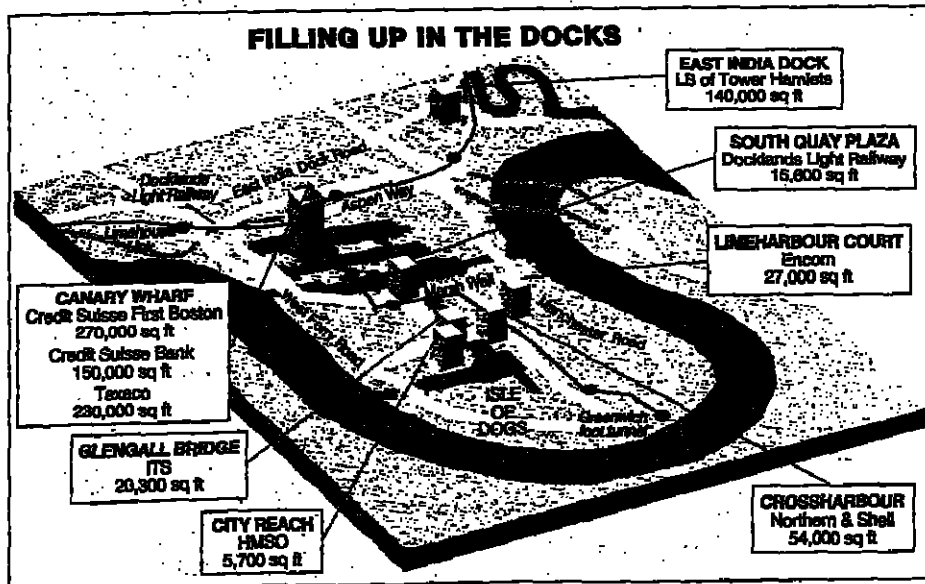
The LDDC said 56,000 people are now working in Docklands, up from 28,000 in 1981. Another 12,500 workers are needed to fill the remaining available space, according to the chartered surveyor Knight Frank & Rutley.

"About 4 million sq ft re-

mains empty," Ms Crouch said. That compares with about 15 million sq ft empty in the City and 8 million sq ft in the West End.

Sceptics believe that the glut of offices in the rest of London and weak demand from the financial services industry will severely restrict future take-up in Docklands. Another criticism is that many of the new tenants have come from in and around Docklands, such as Tower Hamlets council, rather than being attracted from other areas.

But Ms Crouch said: "We estimate there will be 100,000 people working in Docklands by the end of the century."



## Buyer insists calculator sale adds up

By JOHN SHAW

A SWISS antiques dealer who bid £7.7 million two months ago for a 19th-century German mechanical calculator estimated to make £20,000 said yesterday that he expected it would be bought by a German museum.

Edgar Mannheim, of Zurich, declined to name his client but said: "There is no problem. It is all going smoothly. There will be an announcement on Friday." Mr Mannheim

outbid two rivals for the gilt and lacquered brass machine in three dramatic minutes at Christie's in May.

The calculator was made by Johann Christoph Schuster, a German craftsman, between 1820 and 1822. Christie's had estimated it would make £15,000-20,000, though experts thought it might fetch £75,000.

The affair is surrounded with the traditional secrecy of the antiques world. An unsuccessful bidder has been identified as Professor Bernhard Korte,

director of a mathematical institute at Bonn University. He yesterday denied a newspaper report that he had been approached to buy the calculator because it had not yet been paid for.

The anonymous vendor is believed to come from Australia and be a descendant of the original owner, an astronomer employed by an Indian prince. Christie's has sold a Louis XVI secretary for £172,805 in a two-day sale in Monaco of art and furniture that realised £4.2 million.

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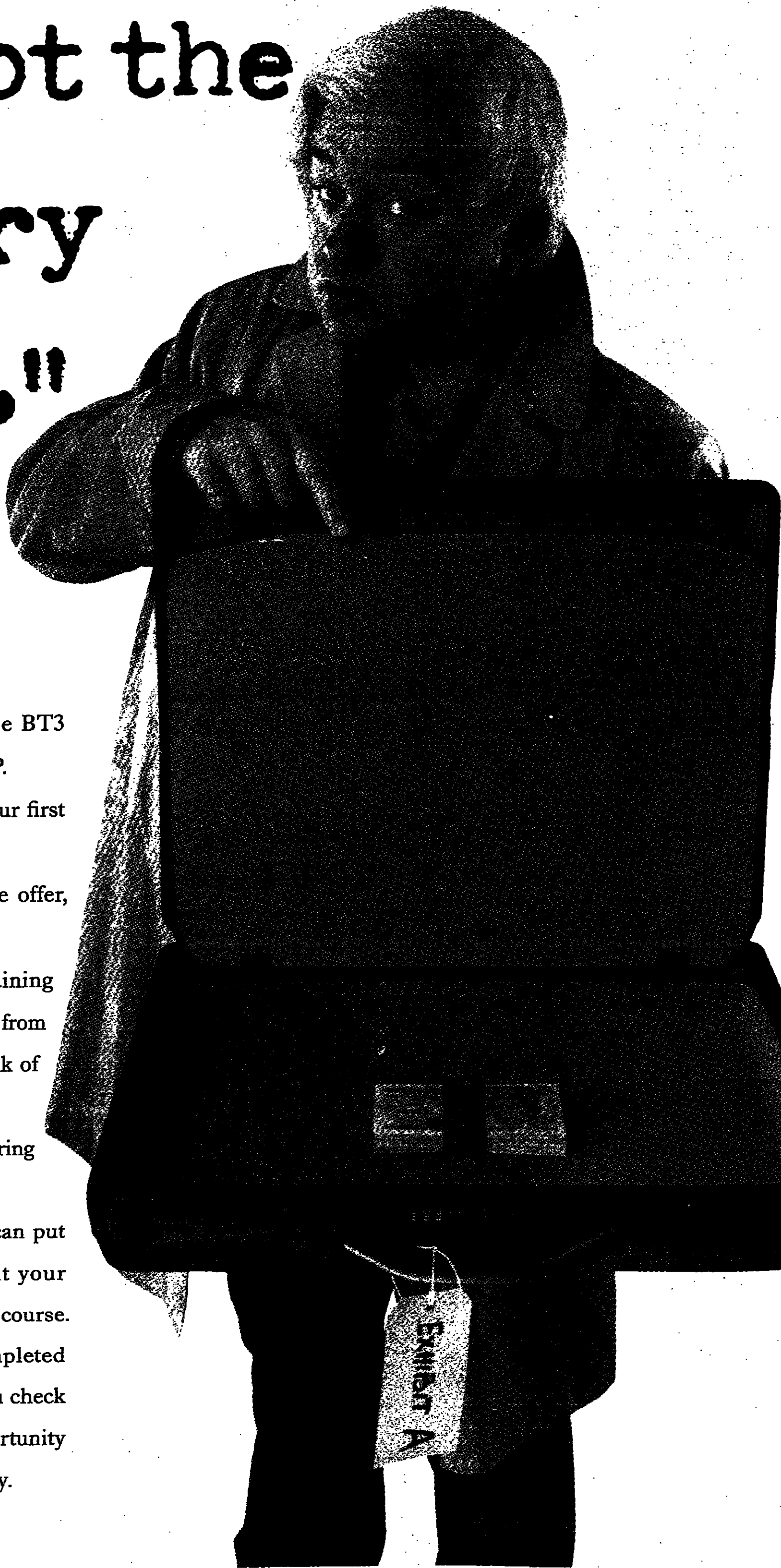
From 7th July prospectuses containing application forms will be made available from branches of NatWest, Lloyds, Royal Bank of Scotland and Ulster Bank.

Application forms will also be appearing in the national press.

If you've already registered, you can put your feet up and relax. You'll be sent your prospectus and application form in due course.

The deadline for submitting completed applications does vary, so make sure you check your form for details. The very last opportunity to apply is 10am on Wednesday 14th July.

Then, the case really is closed.



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50 (من الإجمالي)



## Militias blockade UN bases as guns pound Sarajevo

FROM TOM RHODES IN KISELJAK

THREE United Nations bases in central Bosnia were blockaded by local militias yesterday, preventing the movement of more than 1,000 Blue Berets throughout the region.

The move caused further embarrassment for UN forces as the town of Fojnica, declared an island of peace by General Philippe Morillon only last week, came under sustained bombardment for the second day and refugees spilled into areas surrounding their Bosnia-Herzegovina headquarters.

Artillery continued to pound Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, yesterday after the fiercest day of shelling for weeks as Muslims, Croats and Serbs slaughtered each other from one end of the republic to the other.

Maglaj in central Bosnia was on the point of falling to Serb and Croat forces as they attacked Bosnian lines less than a mile from the town. Radio Sarajevo reported. Amid reports of hand-to-hand fighting, the town, sheltering about 30,000 refugees, was hit by three infantry offensives backed by artillery fire.

According to Red Cross estimates, 10,000 people have already fled the town. The devastated town of Zepce near by was also about to fall, the radio said.

Bosnian Croat forces barricaded the entrances to the UN base in Kiseljak and barred access to the Canadian base in the town as retaliation for a similar action by Muslims at the Canadian base in Visoko near by. The impasse had resulted from attempts by the Canadian battalion to negotiate peace in the area. The Canadians had invited the Muslim commander, Mr

Memisevic, and two Croats, the commander, Ivica Ragic, and a subordinate, Vinko Lucic, to celebrate Canada Day at their base in Visoko last week.

Apparently, the Muslim left the party early, but when the two Croats, being transported back to Kiseljak by the Canadian troops, arrived at the first Bosnian army checkpoint they were stopped. The Muslim soldiers demanded that the Canadians "hand over" the HVO war criminal and, after tense negotiations, the two Croats were driven back to the Canadian headquarters where they effectively have been held hostage ever since.

Angered by this, the Croats in Kiseljak decided yesterday that they would blockade the UN headquarters. Prolonged negotiations with the local commanders appear to have ended in deadlock. "It is just the HVO making a point," a UN spokesman said. "We have not attempted to move through the blockade, as that would not be sensible."

Soldiers at the blockade in Kiseljak appeared determined that the stalemate would remain until their commander was freed from Visoko. Even the arrival of four Mirage fighters overhead, buzzing the valley, did little to deter their obstinate refusal to let anyone pass.

Meanwhile, eight miles to the west, Fojnica, which from the start of the conflict until last week had remained an oasis of calm, came under renewed attack from Bosnian Muslim forces. The town, which General Morillon visited last Wednesday, received its first shells on Friday and by yesterday fighting was severe. General Morillon, who is

due to leave the region soon after eight months in office, is believed to have been advised by both British and Canadian forces against making so public a show of Fojnica's peace initiative. The town's 45 per cent Croat and 41 per cent Muslim populations had remained apparently easy neighbours until this latest round of fighting.

Last week Ramiz Pasic, the local imam, and Nibica Milichovic, the guardian of the town's Franciscan friary, declared freedom of prayer for all. Members of the joint local government also assured citizens that Fojnica would remain Bosnia's hope for the future.

□ Zagreb: UN Protection Force sources said yesterday that they were unaware of any deal struck with Bosnian Serbs over controversial road tolls in Serb-held Bosnian territory. (Reuters)

Letters, page 15



Bread line: Tom Stoppard, the playwright, has launched an appeal for funds to dispatch a mobile bakery to the stricken areas of former Yugoslavia

## Playwright makes plea for refugees

BY NICHOLAS WAIT

TOM STOPPARD, the playwright, has launched an appeal to send a mobile bakery to the former Yugoslavia to feed starving refugees with thousands of loaves a day. Praising the operation as direct and symbolic, Mr Stoppard said the bakery would tour all ethnic areas.

War Child, a charity supported by *The Times*, is sending the former army bakery, which travels with seven lorries, to the region at the end of this month after a £110,000 grant from the Overseas Development Administration. Mr Stoppard said the charity desperately needed more money to maintain the project.

"Any amount of money, large or small, will help this," he said. "I think that £5 buys an awful lot of bread in Bosnia. To keep this thing going the charity needs half a million."

When he was approached by War Child, Mr Stoppard said the bakery fired his imagination. "There is something direct and symbolic about going to where people are hungry and baking

bread," he said. "It is a biblical idea. Everyone knows what a loaf of bread is and what a hungry child is."

The playwright, who helped dissidents in the former Czechoslovakia and Jewish refugees in Russia, said that the sight of children being maimed and killed had spurred him to speak out. "Whoever is to blame, it is not children," he said. "You watch the war and it makes you ashamed of any problems that you have yourself."

Jeremy Fleming, the project field director, and David Wilson, the founder of War Child, left for the former Yugoslavia at the weekend to assess the most needy areas.

Mr Fleming said that water supplies and the military situation would govern where the bakery was sent. "I initially have my eye on Zenica, a Muslim town in Bosnia. But we will go to all communities because impartiality is one of the key aspects of this project," he said.

□ Donations can be sent to War Child, PO Box 100, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

## Muslims trapped in maze where every exit leads to defeat



*The West is pushing for the partition of Bosnia, as the key to ending the conflict in the Balkans. But such optimism is misplaced, Lawrence Freedman writes*

John Major recently described Bosnia as a "problem from Hell". He was explaining why he did not expect effective leadership from the United States to end the civil war. Such language helps to prepare us for a demonic solution.

On the same day, Sir David Hannay, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, explained Britain's opposition to a US attempt to lift the Bosnian arms embargo. Such a move "would leave the impression that the UN was abandoning Bosnia-Herzegovina and leaving its people to fight it out to the end".

What impressions, Sir David might be asked, have been created by schemes to monitor the flow of arms from Serbia to the Bosnian Serbs, cuts in the rations of those dependent upon UN aid, demands by Croats and Serbs that they be paid large sums to allow supplies through, declarations of areas of high danger as "safe" even before extra troops had been found to enforce them, and now the retreat of UN troops from Gorazde, a "safe" area, because the shelling has made their posts too dangerous?

The Muslims feel caught in an upside-down logic they are being struck continually, yet stanching a particular wound is given priority over stopping more attacks. Allowing them to defend themselves, they are told, would only "prolong the killing". One can imagine the feelings in Britain if Franklin Roosevelt had told Winston Churchill in 1940 that he would not provide US arms on the ground that it would "prolong the killing".

The arms embargo has always favoured Serbia. They inherited the Yugoslav army and its stocks, and although it might have been inconvenienced by the embargo, it was not inconvenienced as much as its local enemies were. The embargo has served to weaken further the weak while failing to inhibit the strong.

Lifting the embargo would be a signal for the Serbs to move even harder against the Muslims, seeking to maximise their gains before the weapons arrive. Handing over modern

weapons to a militia without adequate training and secure sources of supply may simply end in arming the opposition.

In effect, the main policy now being pursued is to encourage the Bosnian government to accept the partition of its country. Although that is an outcome that fails to uphold all those principles that have been incorporated into countless European Community declarations and UN resolutions, it is still widely viewed in European foreign ministries as the only logical conclusion.

Essential to this policy is to strip away the illusions held by the "never surrender" faction within the Bosnian government that they would be rescued. Those illusions have been fostered by the evident discomfort of Western leaders at the way events have been moving and the pressure for more decisive action. Stronger action remains as a "last resort". Yet as points of utter desperation, which might reasonably be described as last resorts, are passed, the standards for effective action are judged to have risen to an even more unrealistic level.

If the partition continues to be decided through battle, then the prospects for the Muslims become even bleaker, and when the Serbs and Croats have completed their carve-up of Bosnia, they are liable to turn on each other in Croatia, where the situation remains volatile. In Serbia itself, the recent strengthening of the hardliners' position could lead to renewed pressure on the Hungarian minority in Vojvodina and the Albanian minority in Kosovo.

Thus, relief that the Balkans war is coming to a conclusion may well be premature. Once a dynamic as ferocious as the one in the Balkans has been unleashed it is not easily contained. Despite fond hopes that yesterday's failures can somehow be rectified today by the right choice of words and negotiating structure, Western policy-makers can expect a steady diet of gloomy news. Problems from Hell last for an eternity.

*The author is professor of war studies at King's College London.*

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## Egypt begins tussle for extradition of shaikh

Plans to put Shaikh Omar Abdel-Rahman on trial in Cairo could be the signal for violent reprisals by his followers in Egypt and America

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK

SHAIIKH Omar Abdel-Rahman, the fundamentalist Muslim cleric widely suspected of inspiring terrorist attacks in both America and Egypt, will be extradited to Egypt to face charges of inciting a riot there in 1989.

The blind shaikh, whose followers are accused of two bombing plots in New York, was detained by US immigration officials last Friday after the US justice department concluded that he posed a "danger to the community" and might try to flee.

Amr Moussa, Egypt's foreign minister, handed a formal extradition request to Robert Pelletreau, the US Ambassador to Cairo, during a weekend meeting and Warren Christopher, the US Secretary of State, confirmed in a television interview yesterday that the "process is under way".

On Saturday an Egyptian judge issued an arrest warrant for Shaikh Omar, who is already being tried in absentia along with 48 other defendants on charges of causing an anti-government riot outside a mosque in Fayoum, 35 miles southwest of Cairo, in 1989.



Shaikh Omar: on his way to give himself up

In the trial after that incident, the shaikh and his followers were acquitted of fomenting violence and the attempted murder of two police officers, but the Egyptian government ordered a retrial last April. The shaikh has been tried three times in Egypt on various charges, including investigating the assassination of President Sadat, but was acquitted on each occasion.

The decision to extradite the shaikh, who is currently being held in a maximum-security prison 75 miles from New York, represents a change of tack by the Egyptian government. Egyptian diplomats and officials had previously expressed fears that bringing back the shaikh to stand trial in his native land would only

fan the flames of Islamic fundamentalism and lead to further bloodshed.

As spiritual leader of al-Gama al-Islamiya (Islamic Group), a radical Muslim organisation dedicated to overthrowing the Egyptian government, the shaikh's fiery denunciations are seen as the primary catalyst for the recent upsurge of fundamentalist violence.

If he is acquitted, he will be even more of a hero to them, said one Western diplomat. "If he is convicted, he becomes an instant martyr."

The US government is obviously unwilling to play host to the shaikh any longer than necessary. According to media reports, some of the shaikh's followers have vowed to retaliate for his arrest by attacking American targets, although Shaikh Omar's lawyers have denied this. In Cairo, a lawyer for the imprisoned shaikh said that his extradition "would definitely spark a wave of violence by his followers".

Quite how and when the shaikh will be extradited remains unclear. The extradition treaty between the two countries dates back to 1874 and the days of the Ottoman empire, and the Egyptian government will be anxious to observe legal niceties after being criticised earlier this year for simply handing over a suspect in the World Trade Centre bombing to the FBI.

The shaikh entered the US illegally in July 1990, and a deportation order was issued against him last March on the ground that he had lied on a visa application form. He was freed pending a request for political asylum, but under growing political and public pressure Janet Reno, the attorney-general, decided to detain him last Thursday.

The shaikh has not been charged in connection with either the bombing of the World Trade Centre last February or the more recent plot to blow up the United Nations headquarters and other targets around New York. Twelve of his followers have been arrested in connection with those plots, and the FBI claims to have proof that the shaikh was aware of them.

Although the Egyptian government has moved quickly to request his extradition, Shaikh Omar may be spending a long time in the federal prison at Otisville. His lawyers can use appeals to delay the extradition process by months, or even years, and Mr Christopher admitted yesterday: "It's a procedure that could take some time."

## Wheels come off as De Klerk loses his way

President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, have been making a synchronised visit to the United States. But while the latter has been greeted as a president-in-waiting, the former has been publicly referred to on a number of occasions as a "lame duck".

There is a growing impression among South Africans that power is already passing from Mr de Klerk's grasp. A series of incompetent and muddled decisions, long periods of public vacillation and humiliating changes of mind under pressure have demonstrated that this, the last all-white regime in the country's history, has lost its grip.

Even poor Marike de Klerk, the state president's wife, has been dealt a resounding snub by Hillary Clinton, according to the South African press. America's First Lady is said to have ignored a request by the South African embassy for a meeting.

Mr de Klerk has visited the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and declared that an \$850 million (\$567 million) loan will be available before long. But everybody knows that it will only be made available when Mr Mandela says so.

For 45 years the National Party government has been formidable, credited with a worldwide reach, powerfully crushing opposition, building its economic miracle in the teeth of sanctions, even carefully managing an end to apartheid and a peaceful transition to a government that shares power with the majority black citizens. The image is now destroyed and over recent months it has become apparent that even power-sharing is no longer to be insisted on. Events have compelled a senior official in Pretoria to admit: "The magic has gone." A leading figure in a political organisation generally sympathetic to the government declared: "The wheels are coming off this government." The magic was still evident 16 months ago when Mr de Klerk cunningly undercut his opponents by calling a referendum among white voters which he triumphantly won.

Observers now reckon that the magic began visibly to drain away after the Boipatong massacre last June when the president was mortified by having to flee from the angry township after an official visit of condolence. He has not taken that risk again.

When, for example, the white neo-Nazi Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) broke into the multi-party negotiations in the World Trade Centre on the outskirts of Johannesburg, Mr Mandela and not the state president called round later to visit the scene and see the damage.

Similarly when Chris Hani, the black Communist leader and darling of the township militants, was assassinated in April, it was days before Mr de Klerk was seen on television, and it was left to Mr Mandela to appear, statesmanlike and measured, to appeal for calm.

The AWB's physical attack demonstrated again the incompetence of another arm of



Chimes of freedom: Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, top, ringing the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia before going to Washington to receive the Liberty Medal from President Clinton yesterday. During his visit Mr Mandela called President de Klerk, above, being saluted by a black Marine on leaving the White House after also receiving the Liberty Medal from Mr Clinton, as "irrelevant".

government, the police force. Its inability to come to terms with the kind of police procedures that are regarded as standard by the rest of the world was brought to fierce public notice by Peter Wadlington of Reading University after the Boipatong massacre. But last month's aggression at the World Trade Centre demonstrated equally its inability to respond adequately to civil disturbance in the new South Africa. When the law and

order ministry did decide to take firm action, this time from the black militants of the Pan Africanist Congress, and its armed wing the Azanian People's Liberation Army, the move was appallingly mis-handled.

Senior members of the PAC were hustled off to jail, while they were in the middle of the multiparty talks which included other government ministers who had plainly not been told what was going on.

Herrus Kriel, the law and order minister, seemed to have planned and executed the arrests without letting Roelf Meyer, the government's chief negotiator, know. It was doubtful that Mr de Klerk had been told. "Either de Klerk is incompetent, or his ministers are acting without his knowledge," said one critic.

Mr de Klerk has lost a series of senior ministers on whose judgment and advice

he had come to rely. They include Barend du Plessis, the former finance minister, who ran a close second to Mr de Klerk in the National Party's leadership election after P. W. Botha resigned. Gerrit Viljoen, one of the party's few intellectuals, also found the going too hard last year, as did Stoffel van der Merwe, the party chairman.

More recently, last month Johannes Scheepers, one of the younger brigade of National Party ministers, resigned his post as deputy minister of land affairs, a crucial department in the approach to the new political dispensation. Mr Scheepers was heard complaining that his work was being blocked by intransigent and incompetent bureaucrats within the ministry.

Soon the trickle of resignations may become a flood. Certainly in the tricameral parliament a realisation is beginning to dawn that the gravity of the situation has hit the buffers. Aides are taking much greater care of their commercial future than their political present.

Constituencies are no longer nursed, some are abandoned as members resign their seats to concentrate on business. Other MPs, knowing that they will not gain a place on the party list in next year's election, are joining parties where they have greater hopes.

Mr de Klerk, perhaps realising that his party was bound to do badly, has pushed through parliament a constitutional amendment enabling voters to be filled by nomination. And certainly it seems that the great National Party electoral machine has crumbled. A party which could gather in two-thirds of the white vote in the 1977 election and almost half of it in 1989, is now according to polls likely to get only a quarter of the white vote if there was an election tomorrow.

The hard-right white separatists of the Conservative party, who have been defeated heavily in recent elections, would marshal 29 per cent of the white male vote.

According to *The Weekly Mail*, the National Party is becoming "demotivated, disorganised and debilitated". The paper says: "The party may still believe in the image of a formidable party machine, as in the days of Verwoerd, Vorster and Botha. But the reality is that the NP under F. W. de Klerk has lost most of its organisational capability."

Even the Broederbond, the secret society which for decades has provided the intellectual and political backbone of Afrikaner nationalists, has become a shadow of its former self. In adjusting to new realities the Bond has admitted the possibility of entertaining non-white members — although not, of course, women of any colour. Andries van Wyk, nominated to succeed Piet de Lange, the ageing and reclusive president, has to general surprise suddenly declined and resigned instead, throwing the organisation into disarray.

MICHAEL HAMLYN

## Minister resigns over bungled ambush

Bonn: Rudolf Seiters, the German interior minister, resigned yesterday, dealing a hefty blow to the government (Roger Boyes writes). Herr Seiters said that he was taking "personal responsibility" for a bungled ambush that was carried out against two suspected terrorists a week ago.

Since the shoot-out at Bad Kleinen in eastern Germany, Herr Seiters and Alexander von Stahl, the prosecution general, have been heavily criticised by press and parliament. One of the suspects, Wolfgang Grams, was shot dead by the police at an almost deserted railway station.

Herr Seiters, a Christian Democrat, claimed an "important success" against the left-wing Red Army Faction. But pathology reports showed that Grams had been shot at point-blank range — tantamount to an execution, according to witnesses.

Second, the policeman who died in the ambush appears not to have been killed by Grams, as was originally claimed, but by the bullets of his own colleagues.

## Uneasy start to Haiti deal

New York: Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the ousted Haitian president, has signed an accord mediated by the United Nations with Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, the man who ousted him, that returns him to power by October 30. It should signal an end to a political crisis that has paralysed Haiti for nearly two years (Ben Macintyre writes).

There were demonstrations in Haiti yesterday against the agreement and the planned return of Father Aristide. Outside army headquarters a crowd, thought to be composed largely of plainclothes police, chanted "Aristide No, Democracy Yes" and hurled insults at a UN mission monitoring human rights.

After the signing, General Cedras immediately returned to Haiti, where the news of the deal has been greeted with a profound caution bred of repeated disillusionment.

## 'Inferno writer' urged tolerance

Istanbul: Aziz Nesin, the Turkish writer who attempted to publish a Turkish translation of *The Satanic Verses*, defended himself yesterday against charges that he had provoked a mob which set fire to a hotel, killing 35 people in the Anatolian town of Sivas (Andrew Finkel writes).

Mr Nesin said that a speech to a local arts festival, widely reported locally, had not attacked religion but had defended tolerance. The worst part of the whole ordeal, he said, was not the fear of death as smoke and flames approached, but the fireman coming to the rescue in the nick of time, kicking him and shouting insults.

## Lagos rights activists held

Lagos: Nigerian security forces have detained several prominent human rights activists in Lagos who called for mass protests against the military government's annulment of last month's presidential election (Elizabeth Obadina writes).

Armed police raided the chambers of Chief Gani Fawehinmi, a human rights lawyer, on Saturday and arrested him without giving a reason, according to his colleagues. His arrest comes after the detention of Dr Biko Ransome-Kuti, the chairman of the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights.

## Matador returns

Paris: The legendary bull-fighter El Cordobes, Manuel Benitez, has returned to the arena at 57, winning an ovation and an ear in front of a delighted crowd at Saint-Vincent-de-Tyrosse in southwest France. He returned for charity, donating his fee to SOS Drugs International. (Reuters)

## "Stooge" dies

Woodland Hills: Joe DeRita, vaudeville comedian and the last of the "Three Stooges", who played the bald "Curly" in the popular, bumbling comedy team, died after a sudden attack of pneumonia in this Los Angeles suburb at the age of 83. (Reuters)

## Fiesta town mourns its 310 dead

FROM ASBY TAN IN BOCAUE, THE PHILIPPINES

PIERCING cries from grieving parents and relatives hung over the town of Bocaue in the Philippines as it mourned the 310 residents drowned and 40 or so still missing when a barge sank in a river during a fiesta.

Black streamers bearing victims' names hung on every street corner in the town, 12 miles north of Manila. Waiting could be heard from the houses, where coffins bearing the bodies mostly of children, teenagers and women wait for a mass burial tomorrow.

"This is the saddest town fiesta I have ever experienced," said Marcelo Castillo, a shopkeeper, who lost his sister and her daughter on Friday night when the barge, overloaded with 500 Roman Catholic worshippers, tilted and sank, trapping many of the victims in the murky river.

## Baku alert as Armenian tanks advance

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN IN AGDAM, AZERBAIJAN

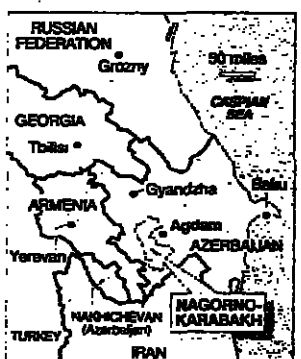
FROM the Armenian artillery positions on the hills overlooking the town of Agdam yesterday, the smoke of burning fields and buildings obscured half the horizon. Armenian forces last night were poised to take Agdam, thus inflicting a crushing defeat on the new Azerbaijan regime of Surat Huseynov.

As the Armenians continued their push on Agdam, just outside the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, Colonel Huseynov, the prime minister, issued an appeal for all men with military training to report for army duty. "All Azeri soldiers must report for duty by July 8. Those who do

not obey this call will face the heaviest punishment," he said in an appeal read out on television.

Colonel Huseynov, a rebel commander who led a revolt against President Elchibey, disclosed that some soldiers were fleeing from Armenian forces at the front line.

The appeal came after the Azerbaijan news agency Assa Trade reported that Armenian tanks had broken through the Azerbaijani defences and were fighting in the centre of Agdam, a town of 120,000 people and the Azerbaijani headquarters for the entire front. When I visited the Armenian front lines outside Agdam, there was no immediate sign of a ground attack. Indeed, several Armenian sol-



diers denied that this was their intention. "We are mountain people, we don't want to fight on the plains," one said, indicating that if the Armenians were to capture Agdam, though it would be a tremen-

dous victory, it would also cost them their strategic advantage of height being on the hills.

Yesterday afternoon, however, it was clear from the hills near the village of Khanabad that the Armenians had surrounded Agdam on three sides, pushed far into the plains and were fighting on the edge of the town itself.

One reason for the determination with which the Armenian forces have fought is that many were originally refugees from cities in Azerbaijan and want to return to their homes. Clashes between Georgian separatists and Georgian troops claimed more lives in Abkhazia yesterday. Abkhazians shelled Georgian government positions on the Guntista river. (Reuters)

## Rome under pressure for Somali pullout

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS IN ROME AND SAM KILEY IN MOGADISHU

HUNDREDS of relatives, officials and well-wishers paid their last respects yesterday to the three Italian peacekeepers killed in Somalia, amid growing parliamentary opposition to the Italian expedition.

The Pope spoke during his weekly address in St Peter's Square of his pain at the deaths of the three: Lieutenant Andrea Millevol, Sergeant Major Stefano Pasolunghi and Corporal Major Pasquale Baccaro. Their bodies were flown back to Rome on Saturday and lay in state yesterday

at the Cello military hospital in Rome. A state funeral is planned today.

Opposition parties, including the Lombardy League and the hardline Communist Refoundation, have called for Italian troops to be withdrawn from Somalia. The former communist Democratic Party of the Left has said the mission must be better defined. President Scalfaro said, however: "What happened is terrible. But we must stay in Somalia to do our duty." The prime minister, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, and the

foreign minister, Beniamino Andreatta, also said that the Italian peacekeeping force will stay on.

The Italian government is also worried about the latest round of fighting in Mogadishu. The UN military spokesman's daily reports have become a litany of terrorist attacks. Yesterday Italian peacekeepers were ambushed again but suffered no casualties, and Pakistanis were fired on in their main UN camp. There was also a duel between Italian troops and snipers on the "green line"

dividing the warring clans of Mogadishu.

Brigadier General Bruno La Ferla, the commander of the 2,300-member Italian contingent in the Somali capital, said yesterday that he supported his government's demand for a stronger role in UN operations. Admiral Jonathan Howe, head of the UN's operations, denied last night that the UN in Mogadishu was dominated by American personnel and said that he saw no need for a greater Italian role in the command structure.

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# Six men and a woman forced to learn the limits of mere politics

By MICHAEL BOWEN  
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

FIRESIDE chats are all very well among friends: when half the guests are newcomers, the sense of intimacy is lost.

More than half the leaders attending the G7 summit in Tokyo were not in office a year ago. The getting-to-know-you process will have to be telescoped into a few quick smiles and handshakes before the two new prime ministers and one new president sit down with the veterans to survey the disorder in the world.

As President Clinton put it, with disarming folksiness, in a recent interview: "I've only been president five months and there are new governments in France, Canada and Italy. A lot of us folks, we don't all know each other."

Mr Clinton will not have a chance to meet the new prime minister of France, Edouard Balladur, is unusually, not accompanying President Mitterrand to Tokyo. For the other two, however,

## ■ With the power of politicians to influence economic events waning, the G7 is leaving the UN Security Council to take centre stage

The summit will not only be a first chance to experience world diplomacy at the highest level, but virtually their first trip abroad since taking office. Kim Campbell has been prime minister of Canada for less than a month, and Carlo Ciampi of Italy for only slightly longer.

Should it matter that the participants know each other? They will, after all, have been given extensive briefings before boarding the plane to Tokyo. Each will know the other six, his or her political beliefs and what he or she needs to achieve at the summit.

Mr Clinton will be fully aware of the battered credibility of the veterans — Helmut Kohl and M

Mitterrand — and the growing gulf in their once warm relationship, especially over issues such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). He knows John Major's domestic constraints and the virtual powerlessness of Kiichi Miyazawa, the Japanese host, to give any policy commitment in advance of the imminent bitter general election campaign. The newcomers, too, have had plenty of time to study those they are going to meet, and will be anxious to make a good impression by showing themselves fully briefed on this year's agenda and last year's decisions.

Nevertheless, personal chemistry matters. With strong political characters such as Margaret

Thatcher, her personality made a huge difference to the state of relations with other countries. She liked President Reagan, and Anglo-American relations reached a post-war high point; she disliked Herr Kohl, the German chancellor, and Anglo-German relations were unnecessarily strained.

Nobody in Tokyo this year is as strong-willed or ideological as the former British prime minister. Ms Campbell has already acquired an abrasive reputation, but is unlikely at this early stage to swing her handbag at her fellow leaders. Indeed, several appear unusually colourless, especially the hapless Mr Miyazawa, who last year was only a newcomer and is already a lame duck. All are painfully aware that their reputations are tarnished, their authority limited and their room for manoeuvre severely limited by comparison with a few years ago.

Two years ago the G7 was at its zenith, acting almost as a world directorate co-ordinating not only the economic but also the security

and political goals of the leading powers in the world. There were confident predictions of global economic recovery. President Gorbachev contrived to get himself invited to London because the G7 appeared to be the most influential body before which he could lay out Russia's needs and wishes.

Since then, the G7 has lost much of its shine. The Munich meeting last year produced a communiqué just as long and diverse, but damagingly watered down over key issues such as trade. The world economy continued to slide. Already the leaders, especially the Europeans, were suffering a post-Maastricht backlash and were rapidly losing popularity in the polls.

Since then power has continued to shift away from the cosy club of seven to the United Nations Security Council, which in the past year has maintained its hectic diplomatic pace, taking over responsibility for the thankless task of trying to bring calm and stability to the world, especially in Bosnia-

Herzegovina, Somalia and Cambodia. This year the reaffirmation by the seven of their determination to bring peace to Bosnia will ring particularly hollow in the light of their impotence in the past 12 months. Nobody now speaks with George Bush's confidence of a "new world order".

The leaders themselves argue that too much is now expected of G7: when the first meeting was held in France 19 years ago, it was intended to be an informal, discreet gathering where leaders could speak their minds without agendas or communiqués. In Munich last year, Herr Kohl called for a return to those days, but Tokyo will be as structured and ambitious as all the recent meetings.

As the power of politicians to influence economic developments has waned and disagreement over such vital issues as interest rates and trade liberalisation has grown, so the G7 has moved away from its original purpose and involved itself more and more with peripheral issues: drugs, terrorism or the

environment. The G7 has also, because of the coinciding visits of Mr Gorbachev and President Yeltsin, taken a lead in giving aid to Russia; this year even that question is now the subject of diplomatic compromise, as Japan is determined to block any generous new package.

In the past two years both security and economics have become more fragmented, with the collapse of communism and the diminution of world dangers such as inflation. The agenda for Tokyo is therefore more blurred than it was when the summit was last held seven years ago, and expectations correspondingly lower.

Most leaders already know each other's positions from the numerous diplomatic encounters, summits and other meetings of foreign and finance ministers over the past year. They do not appear to have high hopes for any breakthrough in Tokyo. Perhaps the most the leaders will be able to achieve will be, as Mr Clinton hoped, to get to know the folks around the table.

## Major presses for Gatt deal amid fears of protectionism

By PHILIP WEBSTER, POLITICAL EDITOR

JOHN Major is preparing to warn his G7 colleagues this week that the West must get its act together on a new trade deal or risk the prospect of an era of protectionism.

Mr Major flies to Tokyo tonight for his third world summit as prime minister, determined to press for progress on the stalled talks on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

While trade and the international economy will be at the top of his agenda, Mr Major has also secured a debate during the three-day confer-

ence in Tokyo on the future of the summits themselves. The two are connected because Mr Major has become impatient and frustrated; summits will be on trial this week.

The prime minister's officials are fond of quoting from G7 communiqués going back to 1989, all of them urging substantial progress on the Uruguay round of trade talks. But they remain in deep trouble. The summit is at the mercy of a meeting of the "quad" — negotiators representing the four main players — to be held as the G7 leaders begin arriving in Tokyo.

These gatherings regularly raise expectations that cannot be fulfilled. Mr Major, disillusioned by the experience of chairing the London summit in 1991, would like to take the summit back towards its roots and recapture the informal approach adopted in the first meeting of the seven heads of government at Rambouillet, near Paris, in 1975. He is not alone in questioning the value of these annual jamborees.

Mr Major will be accompanied on this occasion by Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor. But if he gets his way, and the indications are that President Clinton backs him, future summits would be attended by far fewer ministers and officials.

Despite Mr Clinton's cautious assessment on Friday, Mr Major believes that the heads of government must exert pressure on the negotiators to come to an agreement by the end of the year. Britain accepts that France will be a big obstacle.

There are serious areas of difficulty in the Anglo-Amer-

ican relationship. All the signals from Washington suggest that Mr Clinton is placing greater store on his links with Germany and Japan than with Britain.

There was strong irritation at Mr Clinton's intervention in the Copenhagen summit when Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, started EC leaders at dinner by reading out a letter from the president calling for the lifting of the UN arms embargo to help the Bosnian Muslims. Neither does Mr Major like the proposal, backed by Mr Clinton, for Germany and Japan to become permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Although British officials played down any suggestion of a rift, Mr Clinton's announcement on Saturday of a 12-month suspension of nuclear weapons testing is undoubtedly a setback for the British government.

At the summit table Mr Major's other priority will be the economy. He hopes that the word will go out to the Bundesbank that last week's half-point cut, though welcome, should be seen only as a start.

He will join the calls for Japan to tackle its \$100 million (£67 million) current account trade surplus by stimulating domestic demand and cutting its own interest rates. There will be general agreement that in North America budget deficits should be reduced. He will continue banging the drum for greater competitiveness in the G7 economies through reforms of the labour market.

Mr Major will be among those urging strong backing for President Yeltsin of Russia, who arrives as an "observer" on Thursday. But even on the issue of aid for Russia, there will be little unanimity. There is disagreement on the size of the fund proposed by the United States to boost the Russian privatisation programme, with Japan taking a hard line until there are Russian concessions over disputed territory.

Mr Major's most earnest hope must be for a quiet political week in Britain. Some of his co-summittees, notably Herr Kohl and Mr Clinton, are in just as much trouble as Mr Major at home. He will be praying that for once he will not have to spend a week abroad trying to extinguish domestic fires.

ident Clinton to reach a deal on world trade.

The approach puts them out of step with Germany, Britain and the three other leaders at the G7 summit but, with a presidential election on the horizon, Mitterrand and Edouard Balladur are subscribing to the old dictum that no French politician ever lost votes by being too nasty to the Yanks.

The warlike declarations of the Socialist president and his Gaullist "cohabitants" are nothing beside the rhetoric of the party extremists. Philippe Séguin, the Gaullist rebel and Speaker of parliament, is accusing his own government of conceding a "social Munich", with the Americans presumably starring as the Nazis.

A cocktail of domestic politics, history and strategic differences explains the anti-American fever. America, says Alain Dulameau, an influential commentator, has "long been France's most faithful bogeyman, an essential component of our national folklore".

In her first public statement

last week, Mrs Harriman, the mother of Winston Churchill MP, said the resurgent anti-Americanism seemed to be a symptom of economic hardship. Though she is the phenomenon of the Paris season, Mrs Harriman's British origins serve to confirm in some minds the suspicion that France is up against an "Anglo-Saxon" alliance.

Not for years has the wicked arm of Washington been perceived to be so long. Among other things, ministers have accused the Americans and their British accomplices of orchestrating the run on the franc last autumn and more recently of bringing down Jacques Attali, the luxury-loving head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The biggest charge, one that is familiar to every citizen, holds the Americans responsible for French unemployment through their domination of world markets.

Behind the emotion lies an attempt by France to find a role for itself in the aftermath of the Cold War. With communism gone, France can no longer present itself as a

model for a "third way", the stance first adopted by General de Gaulle. Germany's turn inwards has jeopardised the old trans-Rhine alliance while freeing France to assume a role as continental power.

Despite the tensions of their temporary "cohabitation", the Socialist president and the Gaullist government are working in harmony to try to reassert the "French exception" as it used to be called in the days of de Gaulle. This assertiveness has led, among other things, to a forceful French stance in Bosnia, putting Paris at odds with President Clinton, who is seen by officials in Paris as hesitant and unpredictable.

However, France wants to establish new terms with Washington which is withdrawing its forces from Europe and Alain Juppé, the foreign minister, talks of a coming "great rendezvous with America". However, with passions boiling at home, it is unlikely that the groundwork will be laid next week in Tokyo or any time until France overcomes its recession and puts its old demons aside.

THE European Community's voice at this week's G7 summit will be weaker than usual: not only are the Community's leaders divided over global recession remedies and trade rules, but Jacques Delors, the Commission president, will be staying behind in Brussels, still in pain from sciatica.

His absence hardly deprives Europe of representatives besides the British, German, French and Italian leaders, the EC has Henning Christophersen, the finance commissioner, and Jean-Luc Dehaene, the Belgian prime minister holding the current presidency.

The EC put out feelers to Washington earlier this year, hoping that Europe and America could use the summit to force Japan to spend more and re-ignite the world economy. M Delors was not alone in overestimating the US administration's interest in Europe. The EC and US are now locked in bitter trade rows and the tensions triggered new strains within the EC itself.

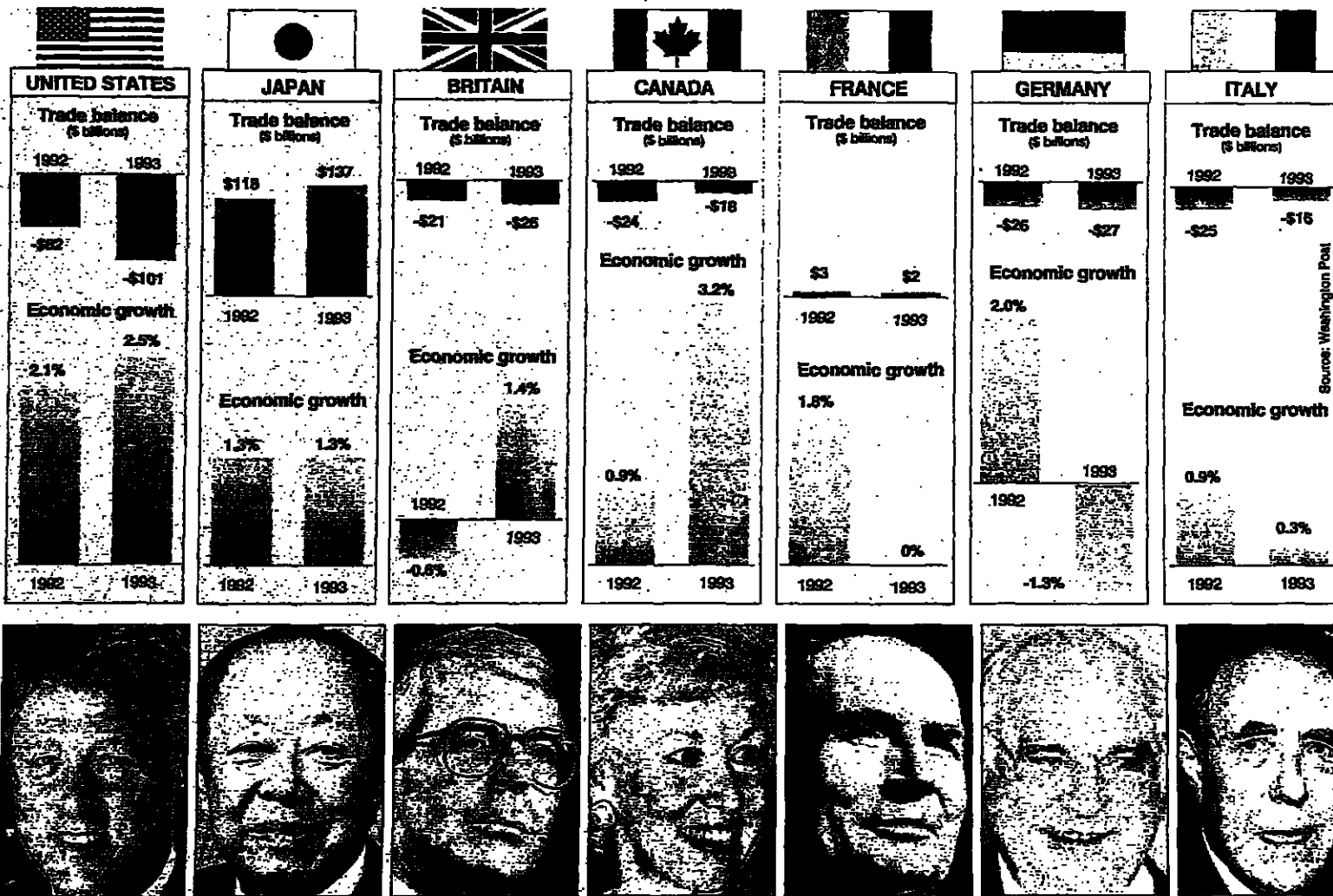
THE rest of the world makes more determined efforts to escape from recession.

As usual, the American administration will also press for lower interest rates in Europe and a stimulus package in Japan, although it remains to be seen whether such attempts will be met with the customary condescending smile, as had been the case previously.

The president will no doubt applaud Germany's interest rate cut last week, but only as a modest step in the right direction and it is by no means certain whether the Bundesbank will have got Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, off the hook.

But, for all the emphasis on co-ordinated growth policies, administration officials have cautioned that it would be unwise to expect much in terms of numerical growth targets, or even binding action plans for each of the G7 countries. The summit will be strong on principles, but may be short on details.

Nuclear test ban, page 1  
Leading article, page 15



The Tokyo seven: Bill Clinton; Kiichi Miyazawa; John Major; Kim Campbell; François Mitterrand; Helmut Kohl; Carlo Azeglio Ciampi. One of the summit priorities will be the business of "getting to know you", as more than half of the leaders were not in office a year ago

## Mitterrand heads Gallic offensive against the American bogeyman

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

If you landed in Paris from outer space these days, you might imagine yourself in an America-lovers' paradise. Crowds are flocking to *Falling Down* and other American films which dominate the box office. Euro Disney is packing in the masses; three US novels sit among the current six best-sellers, and for the social set the most sought-after invitation in town is any that offers the chance of a handshake with Pamela Harriman, the very glamorous new American ambassador.

But watch television, listen to the government, the chattering classes or the man in the cafe and the talk will turn within minutes to the bullying villain held responsible for most of France's current ills: the United States of America. Sapped by recession and uncertain of its destiny, France is in the throes of one of its periodic bouts of blaming Uncle Sam. Last week, leading the Gallic offensive with all the pluck of the Three Musketeers, President Mitterrand and two Gaullist ministers flew to Tokyo intent on blocking any attempt by Pres-

ident Clinton to reach a deal on world trade.

The approach puts them out of step with Germany, Britain and the three other leaders at the G7 summit but, with a presidential election on the horizon, Mitterrand and Edouard Balladur are subscribing to the old dictum that no French politician ever lost votes by being too nasty to the Yanks.

The warlike declarations of the Socialist president and his Gaullist "cohabitants" are nothing beside the rhetoric of the party extremists. Philippe Séguin, the Gaullist rebel and Speaker of parliament, is accusing his own government of conceding a "social Munich", with the Americans presumably starring as the Nazis.

A cocktail of domestic politics, history and strategic differences explains the anti-American fever. America, says Alain Dulameau, an influential commentator, has "long been France's most faithful bogeyman, an essential component of our national folklore".

In her first public statement

## Divisions strain EC unity

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS

THE European Community's voice at this week's G7 summit will be weaker than usual: not only are the Community's leaders divided over global recession remedies and trade rules, but Jacques Delors, the Commission president, will be staying behind in Brussels, still in pain from sciatica.

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Nuclear test ban, page 1  
Leading article, page 15

## Farmers keep lame-duck host on leash

FROM JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

THE G7 leaders gather this week beneath the chandeliered ceilings of the Akasaka Palace. Tokyo's answer to Versailles, to debate co-ordinated policies to promote global economic growth and the problem of world trade and the GATT Uruguay round.

In neither case is there much sign of leadership. Kiichi Miyazawa, the prime minister, is almost certain to resign within ten days of bidding farewell to his guests. There is a strong sense that he will be hosting the event as little more than a cipher, simply to propose the toasts at the dinners and to appear in the family photographs. He faces an election on July 18 that will probably result in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party losing its parliamentary

majority for the first time in 38 years, and the formation of a coalition government.

Mr Miyazawa will therefore be in no mood to deliver support for the Uruguay round's proposals on farm products because this would open up Japan's rice market and risk alienating the powerful farming lobby which controls the crucial rural vote that carries three times the weight of the urban vote in Japan.

His six visiting colleagues, although not necessarily counting down their last ten days in office, are nevertheless domestically weakened by recession and low support ratings or, in Canada's case, by less than a month's experience of the job. All will be reluctant to make the grand gesture that could save the Gatt show and

prevent a dangerous spiral towards protectionist trading blocs.

Expectations are for seven freshened-up versions of the dutiful annual pledge to preserve free trade and a new vintage joint statement, tossed out to keep the journalistic wolves at bay.

The other key issue of global economic growth gives the summiters plenty to disagree on. America will be called upon specifically to tackle its budget deficit, but Japan will be singled out as the leading offender in hampering world economic growth. Tokyo will come under pressure to curb its rising budget surpluses which are clearly a significant cause of rising trade tensions around the world.

Japan's global trade surplus is heading for a record \$160 billion (£106 billion) this year. Its current account surplus

was \$126 billion in 1992, the year the G7 as a whole ran up a current account deficit of \$140 billion. Japan's economic record has long been the envy of the world. But power brings responsibilities and Japan's relatively comfortable economic position places new pressure on Tokyo to assume a larger role in pulling the world economy out of deflation.

Here again, the pre-summit signals in Tokyo are not encouraging. Japan's chief summit sherpa warned on Friday that Tokyo has no intention of introducing new measures to stimulate the domestic economy after its 13 trillion yen (£79 billion) fiscal stimulus package of last April. Japan also plans vigorous opposition to American efforts to reduce Tokyo's surpluses using binding numerical targets.

## HAMPTON COURT PALACE FLOWER SHOW

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Goodbye indelicate potatoes and farewell phallic carrots — after 21 years we have seen the last of a show that outlived its time

## That's Life, no flowers please



LIBBY PURVES

So, farewell then, after 21 years, to Esther Rantzen's *That's Life*. It was sneaky of them to release the news of its incipient demise late on a Saturday afternoon, just when all the MPs were safe in their constituencies with no chance of creating an uproar. We could have had all the old times: "BBC chiefs attacking all this nation holds most dear... will the Minister deny persistent rumours that Ms Rantzen's wholesome programme is to be contracted out to a Marxist lesbian co-operative? ... contemptible vacillation by government in face of Mr Yentob's impudent challenge... demand enquiry by senior lawyer... plucky little programme... Churchill would have sent gunboat..."

As it is, by the time they get back into the swing of things it will be nearly Friday, and the whole thing will be eclipsed by the graceful farewell speeches in the House for the last *Eldorado*.

A pity, really. Enough fuss, and

someone might have had the idea of giving this Queen Victoria of consumer shows a proper state funeral. We could have Whitehall lined with troops wearing jerseys with holes in embarrassing places; a public hanging in effigy of con-men and school bullies; crack troops imitating trumpets and drums by slapping their naked armpits and hitting their heads with spanners, an *Odd Ode* from Poet Laureate Cyril Fletcher; and the Archbishop of Canterbury reading from the Consumer Credit Act while the lone ceremonial duck drinks its final pint of bitter and does a comic walk around the rim of the pulpit.

Perhaps an old warhorse (a real one, not Ms Rantzen) could be led at a slow-march down Whitehall,

richly caparisoned in High Court injunctions from double-glazing firms, and with indelicate potatoes and phallic carrots poignantly upended in its empty stirrups.

Well, OK, I disliked the programme for years. Probably because I overdone on its bonhomie during live visits to the Television Theatre in the 1970s, when my husband served a couple of years before the mast in its heyday. I was just at that stage of Nancy-Reaganesque loyalty where it seemed my duty to sit in rapt admiration of his every activity, even if that activity temporarily consisted of going out into the street to ask lovable Cockney passers-by: "Is a large nose the sign of a passionate nature?"

He tunneled out, time passed, Britain changed but *That's Life*

hardly did; odd, accidental viewings confirmed that it grew anachronistic to see harrowing campaigns and amusing parsnips briskly juxtaposed, rather as if Benny Hill were presiding over a mass murder trial. On the whole, it was high time the thing was led out to the yard and humanely disposed of.

But it was part of the landscape. We shall feel as if someone had thrown out some nifty old leather pouffe which has lain behind the sofa for 21 years or finally mended the creaking stair. Although broadcasting was conceived as an exciting, fast-moving, daring medium, it has an eerie way of becoming part of our national mental furniture. If the Soviets had really wanted to destabilise Britain in the cold war, there would have been no point in infiltrating newsrooms: they should have become programme planners instead, and kept shuffling the *Archers* and *Coronation Street* around and threatening to move *News at Ten* until we all started bayoneting one another in the streets.

If the grief of losing a really good programme is deep (who killed

Nigel Forde's *Radio 4 Bookshelf*? And why didn't any of our foul, Philistine MPs even notice) any programme tends to develop a sacred quality if it runs long enough. It binds us to our past. As a child, I drained the peas for Sunday lunch while listening to *Just a Minute*, with Kenneth Williams and Clement Freud.

Nearly two decades later, I was on it as a guest competitor and they were both still there, and Kenneth Williams personally gave me a hint on how to win. "Behave really, really badly. Like you'd never behave at home. Be rude and obstreperous." I did. I interrupted him constantly. He flared his nostrils at me in joyful outrage, and let me win.

Twelve years on, he is gone and I have never been asked back but the *Minute Waltz* still rings out across a different world. If they took it off, and axed *Letter from America* and *News at Ten* on the same day, it would be like the night the big trees came down.

Some people probably feel the same about *That's Life*. Suppose you first heard the rorty tune and saw the cartoon roller, the toady snarls and rude parsnips as a child. You could by now have married, had children, divorced, remarried, lost parents, made a fortune and gone bankrupt at least twice. But the old tune and the old snarls would still be there, proving that your youth was not really dead. Until now. Cruel.

Still, I can tell you something crueler. Next time they appoint a new network head, in radio or television, make a point of running into him or her at a party and saying delightedly: "I'm so pleased you're the new *curator*!" It gets them every time.

## My wife's in the freezer

Belgium's oddest MP keeps his ex on ice and has just published a brothel guide. Alice Thomson reports

Condoms mean good hygiene, beds represent comfort and drawings of women symbolise impressive service. A wallet represents good value for money and several brothels for women are included. Smiling faces reflect an atmosphere conducive to sexuality.

Written and graded by a member of parliament, *Van Rossem's Sex and Brothel Guide*, published last week, provides a comprehensive and intimate list of more than 1,000 of Belgium's brothels.

The Belgians have never been squeamish about whorehouses. The Belgian novelist Georges Simenon once said that he had "had 10,000 women, nearly all of them prostitutes". The guide has been a sellout but since its publication its author Jean-Pierre Van Rossem, 47, has managed to make himself and his 19-stone of flesh virtually invisible.

As one of Belgium's few celebrities, a man as well known for his relationship with the camera lens as women, this seems a little unfair. Until now, Mr Van Rossem has done his utmost to bring fame to Belgium. An anarchist and stock market whizz kid, he once managed \$7 billion for international investors and amassed a personal fortune of \$500 million before going bust. On going to jail on charges of forgery, he said: "The good news is that there will be one capitalist less in the



Political heavyweight: a cartoon Van Rossem

world, the bad news is that he is me."

Election to the Belgian parliament gave him immunity from his creditors. "I have had what I wanted. Twenty-two Ferraris, 170 houses, two yachts, a hundred personal staff and a Formula One racing team," he says. When he married his second wife, Rachida, she threw \$1,000 bills as confetti, and he used to pose on the bonnets of his racing cars.

"Jean-Pierre is sick of the whole thing," his campaign manager Henri Cordhals explains. "He is not a pervers. He did not research all these brothels himself. He set up a team of enquiry including myself. We spent six months checking the details. He then sat down and wrote it in three

days. He is a genius and we were happy to help."

"He is a fat pig," said the taxi driver when I told him I had an interview. "You must not believe anything he says. He has a phenomenal memory. In this way it is easy for him to lie."

Surrounded by fuchsia-pink cushions and chess boards in semi-darkness, Mr Van Rossem is on his fourth litre of Coke. His face is covered by slightly sweaty long, grey hair and his lips are shiny pink.

"The guide was just a trifle, an amusement. I have written 16 serious books," he shrugs. In fact, it is the latest volley in the bitter battle of Belgium's Brothelgate. Last year a parliamentary commission was set up to look into brothels but, according to Van Rossem, two-thirds of those on the committee were regular visitors.

"The public needed to know what was going on, so I wrote the book and dedicated it to the worst offender, a minister. There's a need for prostitution but the children I cannot agree with," he says.

Mr Van Rossem's sexual preferences are well chronicled in the cartoon strips he sells to earn money for his party. These show him being stretched by nuns on a rack and being saved by blonde maidens in castles. But Mr Van Rossem insists he is not a regular brothel creeper. His wife, a former model, is quite enough to keep him occupied.



The odd couple: Jean-Pierre Van Rossem MP and friend — fantasies about nuns play a big part in the cartoons he sells to help his party

Politics, economics and cars are his real passions. The Rossem party — an acronym standing in Flemish for Radical Reformers Fighters and Troublemakers — was formed two years ago and has four anarchist members of parliament.

Although Mr Van Rossem campaigns for financial probity, his reputation is not unblemished. His party's book-keeping was denounced by the official auditor as a "dumb heap" and his party is now refused its eight million francs in public funds because he is said to have used the money for supermarket bills.

Why, you may ask, did 200,000 Belgians vote for this

man? First, Van Rossem is a lone voice against the spread of racism in Belgium and is credited with blocking the rise of the extreme right in Antwerp. Moreover, like Ross Perot, he is seen as a businessman who understands the overriding need to bring down the Belgian national debt, which is now bigger than Brazil's.

He admits, "I was a crook and a gangster. I don't believe in paying taxes. If 200,000 people are voting for such a person who was in jail it is because they feel that the other candidates are even more corrupt. The people here must be hopeless to vote for a nutcase like me."

He chain smokes his way through his childhood, explaining with barely suppressible anger that he comes from Bruges from a family that was petty-bourgeoisie Catholic, royalist and very conservative. When his brother was run over by a truck he became an anarchist.

Even Van Rossem detractors will not deny that he is intelligent. He first made money writing people's dissertations at university and many of Belgium's most influential people owe their C.V.s to him. In the early 1970s he went to America, started a small company but soon went bankrupt

financing a drug habit. "I went to court with long hair and wrapped only in a sheet and insulted the judge. I got four years. I escaped and headed to Germany to join the Red guerrillas. On the way, I stopped in Ghent and went into a bookshop to steal a new volume of Karl Marx. A very nice lady stopped me, she was the wife of an industrialist. So I decided to punish capitalism by taking his wife. I felt pure hate for them both when she rang her husband to say she was leaving him but then I fell in love. I became normalised and started making money to finance my wife's shopping habit."

"My wife loved my millions

and even I wanted to buy a Swiss bank. One day it all got too much. I said 'Let's take a plane to Kathmandu where nobody knows us', but as we came out of customs in Nepal someone asked me for my autograph. I think subconsciously I wanted to go bust. My wife committed suicide when I met another woman. I now keep her body in a deep-freeze coffin so I can see her again before I die."

Interviewing Van Rossem you have to keep reminding yourself that he is an MP. Has he any regrets? "I would like to have been more honest and not taken drugs. And maybe I would like to have been a professional cyclist."

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COOLELECTRIC

## An American dream

Norman Rockwell's folksy imagery touched the hearts of his countrymen. Now there is a museum to his memory

The American world of Norman Rockwell was filled with rosy-cheeked children, kindly grandmothers, ice-cream. Thanksgiving dinners and goodwill. The sun always shone. God was good and policemen were invariably friendly and fat.

It was, in short, a world which never existed, which may explain why thousands of modern Americans, from a society beset by racism, poverty and loneliness, are flocking to a new museum dedicated to Rockwell's saccharine, but oddly durable vision.

The Norman Rockwell Museum, built at a cost of \$9 million (£6 million), thanks in no small measure to the generosity of that other noted purveyor of visual apple-pie, Steven Spielberg, opened last month in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where Rockwell lived for the last 25 years of his life.

The museum contains the world's largest collection of Rockwell's work — 500 paintings and drawings and 100,000 other items of Rockwelliana, from pipes to paintbrushes. Here are depicted the cheery norm and the soda pop and the family dinners, harking back to a 1950s arcadia that politicians love to evoke. Ross Perot, it might come as no surprise to learn, is an avid collector of Rockwell's work.

Even the museum building, designed by Robert Stern, is reminiscent of the clapboard houses of New England. "The view of life I communicate in my pictures excludes the sordid and the ugly," Rockwell once wrote. "I paint life as I would like it to be."

Rockwell has long proved a



Reflections: Norman Rockwell's image of himself, painted in 1960

compendium for the art world. To many his work is kitsch, corny and crass. It is, on the other hand, staggeringly popular, summoning up a self-image of America that will long outlast the purveyors of more gritty fare.

The people visiting the Rockwell museum last weekend were not traditional art lovers. They were, in effect, the people Rockwell painted, wearing shell suits and Reeboks these days rather than pinaflores and braces, but the same simple, honest down-home folk.

It is no accident that nearly a quarter of the museum's floor-space is given over to the gift shop where one can buy

Rockwell images on dish-towels, cards, plates, chocolate, pencils, mugs, chairs, quilts, watches, ties and baseball caps. This is art for taking home, putting above the mantelpiece and feeling darned good about. But it is, nonetheless, a form of art. Rockwell, who died in 1978, was an illustrator of something very close to genius. A brilliant reporter in paint, his technical skill and attention to detail put many more "complex" artists to shame. John Updike once spoke of "this surreally expressive vocabulary of shoes".

ROCKWELL could make a hat, an umbrella or a boy scout badge say something. What it said might be banal, sticky, sentimental and obvious, but often it was just plain decent, and comprehensible to millions at a glance. His *Four Freedoms*, illustrating Roosevelt's war aims, are probably closer to the spirit of Roosevelt than many a more detailed explanation.

His art, in particular the 321 covers he painted for *The Saturday Evening Post*, were homilies that made sense to everyday Americans, and they still do. At least a quarter of a million people are expected to visit the new museum in its first year of operation.

Rockwell may be the artistic equivalent of Valium, a sentiment-inducing relaxant to soothe the frayed nerves of modern life. But that might not be such a bad thing. If anyone needs an antidote to all that neighbourly nostalgia, they need only turn on the television.

BEN MACINTYRE

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# Sale training

As the rails fill with cut-price temptation, a simple guide to the perils of bargain hunting

**S**hopping at the sales is probably the one time when every purchase runs the risk of being a fashion mistake. It is exciting enough to find the stores bursting with rail after rail of fabulous clothes. Locating a swing ticket bearing a knock-down price can quite easily push a fashion-addict over the edge.

A glamorous get-up for half the price can seem like a real find, until you get it home, try it on again, and discover that it is offering much more than you bargained for. Invariably one too many bows, or not enough coverage. Handing over money (no matter how little) for anything which screams "Buy Me" will rarely produce a happy ending. More often than not, your purchase will never get to go to the ball, but will spend the rest of its life lingering in the shadows of shame at the back of the wardrobe.

To make the most of the sales it is necessary to set some ground rules before embarking into the fray. Buying clothes should be an enjoyable experience. Finding bargains should delight, not depress.

Whatever it is you're looking for, look long and hard. Try it on, take it off, and try it on again. Keep a tight grasp on it, circle the store to see if anything else might suit you better. Never buy the first thing you find, no matter how



Fashion  
IAIN R. WEBB

radical the reduction or fantastic the idea.

**Aim for useful items.** The sales may provide the opportunity to acquire something you've always wanted at a snip of the price, but ask yourself, if you really wanted it so much, why didn't you ever buy it before? The answer is probably because there really isn't a place for it in your life, let alone your wardrobe. You should never buy clothes you will wear only once — unless you're Nancy Reagan.

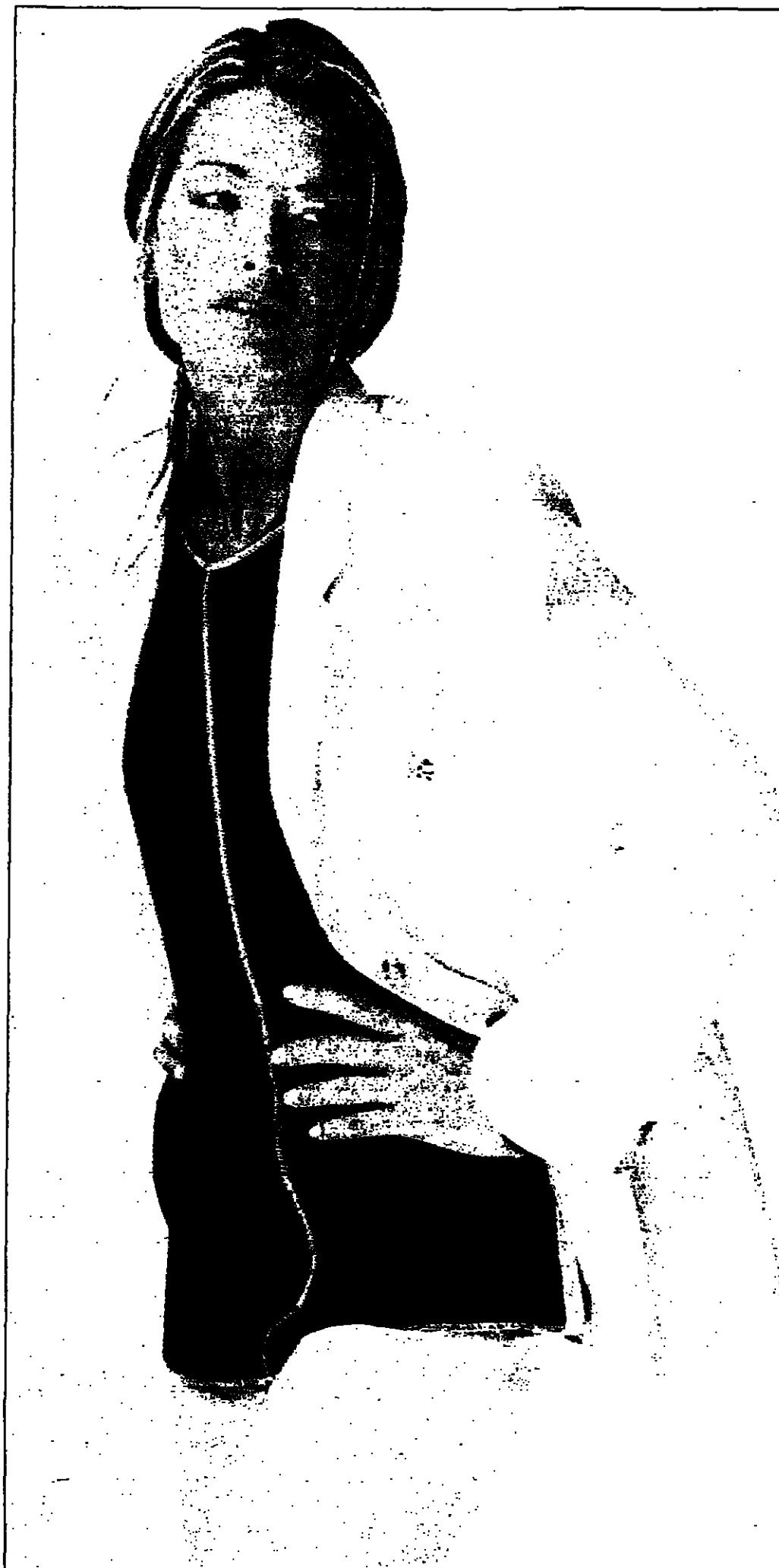
**Useful doesn't have to mean dull.** The clothes shown here may not be show-stoppers, but they certainly have a life beyond the end of the catwalk. Buying separates seems to make the most sense. Visit several stores and create your own outfits. This way you can control your spending. A jacket by one designer may be surprisingly lower priced than a little sweater from another. It is possible to mix and match the price tags, as well as the items.

**If you find a sweater or shirt which you really like, buy more than one.** Unless your wardrobe is already full of canary yellow, or tangerine orange, steer clear of anything brightly coloured. A wardrobe can never have too many neutrals, and it's difficult to go wrong with black.

**Without falling for the obvious, follow fashion's trends.** Make a list of silhouettes and shapes you should be looking for, and try to find bargains which fit the bill.

**Knitwear is always a good choice, or flowing shirts and blouses.** This summer look out for jackets with fitted waists, turned-back cuffs and wide lapels. Alternatively, softly belted jackets which are little more than oversized shirts. Tunics in knit, velvet or satin will carry you through to winter, and shirts in se-through chiffon will last forever. Trousers should be either narrow or widely flared.

**Enjoy searching for a bargain at the sales, but the best piece of advice comes from Lucille Lewin, owner of Whistles, who says: "Never buy anything in a sale you wouldn't normally buy."** It may be the only rule you need to remember. Break it at your peril.



ABOVE: Cream silk jacket, £195 reduced from £325, Acquascutum, 100 Regent Street, London W1. Navy jersey top, £59 reduced from £75, Joseph at Fenwicks, New Bond Street, W1

ABOVE LEFT: total outfit, £80.99 Cotton rib cardigan, £29 reduced from £39, W at Wallis, 272-274 Oxford Street, London W1, and selected branches (081 202 8252). Fawn silky flared trousers, £31.99 reduced from £39.99, Classics, Debenhams, Oxford Street, London W1, and selected stores

BELOW LEFT: total outfit, £149. Knitted sleeveless polo, £35 reduced from £49, Penny Black, Fenwicks. Black sleeveless crepe dress (skirt showing), £85 reduced from £85, Whistles. Black chiffon shirt, £49 reduced from £85, Unanyma, Fenwicks

Photographer: Iain R. Webb Hair: James Dodds for Anthony Yacomine, using Paul Mitchell Luxury Haircare. Makeup: Tessa Ganning

## Coming clean

**AFTER** the Grosvenor House chocolate pudding disaster, Jeeves of Belgrave confirms that fat-based stains can be difficult, sometimes impossible, to erase without jeopardising the fabric. The couture-clad wife of a millionaire, has been reported to be seeking the replacement of a £20,000 white silk evening frock from Dior, and compensation from the London hotel, after a waiter's unfortunate mishap.

Jeeves says it would tackle even this level of challenge, but warns that customers presenting clothes for cleaning with an excess of blood are likely to be the subject of a police enquiry.

● **CONCH** shells, cheese graters, taps and food have all been drawn into service in the cause of bra art. Fuelled by an obsession for things that come in twos, Italian designer Samuele Mazza has amassed more than 200 examples of bras and related works of art by contemporary designers and artists for his exhibition *Hurrah for the Bra*. The show is divided into three sections: three-dimensional art-forms, technically wearable, historical garments, and bra-canvases. Academia Italiana, 24 Rutland Gate, London SW1, July 2 to August 29. Admission, £4. Concessions, £2.

● **AFTER** her lengthy illness and brief marriage to Rolling Stone Bill Wyman, Mandy Smith is back on form. Her book *Thank God It's Over* will soon be published, and plans to resume her modelling career are under way.

RACHEL COLLINS



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## Matthew Parris



**■ The tut-tutters have claimed another victim, thereby encouraging the rise of the plonker class in politics**

If I judge my countrymen right, millions of us are inwardly cursing a small injustice. We saw Sir Patrick Mayhew being got at by the newspapers for making a harmless remark at the opera.

No doubt you remember it. No sane person would have thought Sir Patrick was making light of anybody's distress. He just appeared as he was: an honourable man with a ghastly job, pestered wrongly on an inappropriate occasion for a comment he shouldn't have been asked to make about an incident he couldn't have been expected to be briefed upon, and reacting with a mixture of exasperation and good humour. Everyone but a handful saw immediately that this was so.

But of course the journalists know where to find the handful. You can always find somebody to react with "fury" to anything, if you direct your researches shrewdly. There are stirrers in Ulster who will react with fury to the news that the Secretary of State has died his own bodacious. It is totally bogus of the media to say they are only reporting the news. Any experienced newspaperman knows you can "report" any reaction you like, because there's such a wide variety. The discretion we have is awesome. I would suggest a "gaffe" like this is fair game only if the slip illustrates something arguably true about the personal qualities of the unlucky gaffer. If Sir Patrick were unkempt, sloshy or lazy, then the opera incident might be significant.

But come, my friends in the press: nobody really doubts Sir Patrick's seriousness, do we? Everybody knows, don't we, how much he wants to achieve something for the province? And do we all not accept that this is an unusually courteous man who would never willingly wound victims of a terrorist incident? We do. We know all this. Yet now we have caused him to give offence where none was meant. We have very slightly hindered him in the job he is trying to do.

And we have done something else. We have added to the priggishness of life. There's a loathsome piousness about media coverage of public affairs in Britain: a sort of po-faced tut-tutting, coupled with a secret, prurient itch to find something to tut-tut about, so we can wag our fingers and snigger. We encourage politicians to do this to each other, too, scurrying around for comment from rivals or enemies whenever anyone breaks the "rules". A modern political career resembles those fairground devices where you try your luck at passing an encircling metal hoop along a tortuously twisted wire: when your hand

Then we complain that our politicians are drones. We have killed the rest!

shakes and the hoop touches the wire, a bell rings and you're disqualified. It encourages the worst kind of plonkers as politicians. Style, imagination, humour, become liabilities. Irony is outlawed. Then we complain that our politicians are pompous drones. We have killed the rest!

Picture the reception of a modern Camus. Following his demonstration of the impotence of rulers, reporters would be dispatched to ask spokesmen for the sick and disabled what they thought of this callous approach to the responsibilities of government. Imagine the headlines after Drake finished his game of bowls before tackling the Armada — "YOUR FATE IN HIS HANDS!"

Ask yourself how far the admirable Lord Melbourne would have got. "Things have come to a pretty pass when religion is allowed to invade the sphere of private life", would have triggered a whining rebuke from Dr Carey in the prose of an office manager's memorandum. "Damn it all, another bishop dead: I verily believe they die to vex me", would be described as another gaffe from an uncaring prime minister; and "nobody ever did anything very foolish, except from some strong principle" would be slated as betraying a devastatingly cynical lack of political vision.

Melbourne's chuckle — "what I want is men who will support me when I am in the wrong" — would be judged to have wrecked the presentation of his cabinet reshuffle. Another gaffe, the press would say, from an accident-prone premier.

Then would come his "throwaway remark" while leaving a cabinet meeting: "Now, is it to lower the price of corn, or isn't it? It is not much matter which we say, but mind, we must all say the same". The media would be hysterical, the NFU in uproar. The rage of the WI would know no bounds and the poverty lobby would take to the streets. There would be no way a Melbourne could survive.

Well, Sir Patrick, your time as attorney-general may be forgotten. Despite your best efforts in Ireland, nothing may come of your talks and you may be written down as another brave but ultimately unsuccessful Secretary of State. But if you are very lucky, then in 50 years you may just be remembered, for one thing...

The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations, 2043: "Mayhew, Sir Patrick, QC, 1929-200X. Conservative politician. (Declining to be interrupted at the opera for a comment on a terrorist incident): 'No dead? Well, at the end of this opera, everybody is dead'."

The inner guide that showed mankind the way forward has fallen strangely silent

## Where are they, the voices of destiny?

William Rees-Mogg

There's a divinity that shapes our ends. Rough-hew them how we will. So wrote Shakespeare. Henry More, the 17th-century Christ's College Platonist, said to Richard Wood, his biographer: "There is something about us, that knows better often what we would be at than we ourselves." MacIntyre spoke of the "unknown guest": "From the darkest corners of our ego it directs our veritable life, the one that is not to die, and pays no heed to our thought or to anything emanating from our reason, which believes that it guides our steps." The late and much missed Brian Inglis took *The Unknown Guest* as the title of his excellent study of the power of intuition, which was published in 1987.

In the late 1970s I published an article in *The Times* by Sir Alister Hardy, the eminent biologist, who was researching religious experience for what has become the Alister Hardy Centre. He invited examples of such experience. I am not engaged in comparable research, but I should be interested to know whether this "unknown guest" forms part of the experience of readers of *The Times*. My own view is that mankind has somehow lost touch with the spiritual forces that guide our species, but that many individuals remain in touch with "something that knows better what we would be at".

Whenever one discusses any subject of this kind, one has to ward off suspicions of credulity and general spookery, criticisms which are indeed themselves of great antiquity. The idea of the personal guide, however defined, is one that has to be faced in any open-minded study of the psychology of religion. Whether or not it is accepted, it needs to be examined. Brian Inglis showed how important this belief has been and how long it

has been held. The classic instance, well known to Henry More, is that of Socrates. Plato quotes him as saying, "In the past the prophetic voice to which I have become accustomed has always been my constant companion, opposing me even in quite trivial things if I was going to take the wrong course". In another place he observes, "it always signifies to me the abandonment of what I am about to do: it never incites me". The daemon did not "warn Socrates against his decision to stay in Athens, which resulted in his execution; that made him suppose that 'the thing that has happened to me is a blessing'".

Some Christians will not unreasonably fear that acceptance of the mere idea of the "unknown guest" will lead to occult practices, which can certainly be dangerous. Yet this personal guidance is often found in the lives of the saints, and has sometimes caused them to be accused of undesirable practices. The most striking instance is obviously that of Saint Joan of Arc, whom the British had burnt as a witch. She believed that she received from angels the instructions which did in fact free France from English oppression. The angels were so real to her that she could from time to time not only hear them, but also see them and touch them. Brian Inglis listed some of the results:

"Again and again she demon-

ed telepathy — she repeated the words of a prayer the King had composed mentally; clairvoyance — she 'saw' where a sword lay hidden behind the altar at a Fierbois church; she knew she would be wounded by an arrow in the impending battle for Orleans; a correct prediction which was actually recorded before the event by a Flemish diplomat." The letter survives. Above all, she did deliver France; nowadays she would

open for me. It then seemed to me that I was told I was meant to open the door on the other side and get in and sit there."

Equally, President de Gaulle had this sense of personal destiny, but so did Adolf Hitler, who felt himself, in his most successful period in the 1930s, to be moving forward "like a sleepwalker". He, too, had extraordinary escapes from death, as in the 1944 bomb plot. Yet if Hitler did have a daemon, it must have been an evil one.

The great student of this phenomenon was the Swiss psychologist Carl Jung. He regarded the "daemon", as he spelt it, as indistinguishable from the subconscious, but he personalised it when speaking of himself. "There was a daemon in me, and in the end its presence proved decisive. It overpowered me... A creative person has little power over his own life. He is not free. He is captive and driven by his daemon."

There is no shortage of examples. When one looks at the list of people who can be quoted, they include great war leaders such as Alexander the Great, Churchill or Hitler; great writers such as Shakespeare or Goethe; great philosophers such as Socrates; great saints. If Jung doubted whether this force arose from the subconscious or was in a real way an external entity, most of those whose lives have been influenced by the

daemon do see it as an external force. Either an external daemon or a projected subconscious daemon would be equally mysterious, so the difference may not be important.

Certainly this force of destiny relates to human leadership, and gives leaders a special charisma. It relates to creativity. It is a quasi-paranormal experience which can be part of higher mystical experience, as it was with Socrates, St Gregory the Thaumaturge, or Henry More himself. It can, however, be terribly destructive. Hitler seems to have had a psychological experience similar to that of Joan of Arc: in his case it led to the Holocaust; in her case to the independence of France.

In a strange way this force seems at present to be blocked. Perhaps President Yeltsin has a daemon, perhaps Deng Xiaoping does. But the West seems to have no daemons. There does not seem to be a genius whispering into President Clinton's ear, or into Chancellor Kohl's. Daemonic inspiration is absent, one would suppose, from the present House of Commons. Nor are the great creative artists easy to discover in the modern world.

By the standards of Rembrandt or Picasso there is no visual artist of genius; by the standards of Aeschylus or Shakespeare no poet of genius; by the standards of Mozart or Wagner no composer of genius; by the standards of Charlemagne or of Abraham Lincoln no statesman of genius, not in the whole wide world. It is as though the collective daemons had been silenced — yet I do not believe that the individual daemon has lost a voice. If any readers feel they have evidence should be glad to hear from them, and will report later what they write. For my part, I am in agreement with Henry More, word for word.

## Oh what a lovely phoney war

The blurring of politics has raised a Tory enemy within, says Peter Riddell

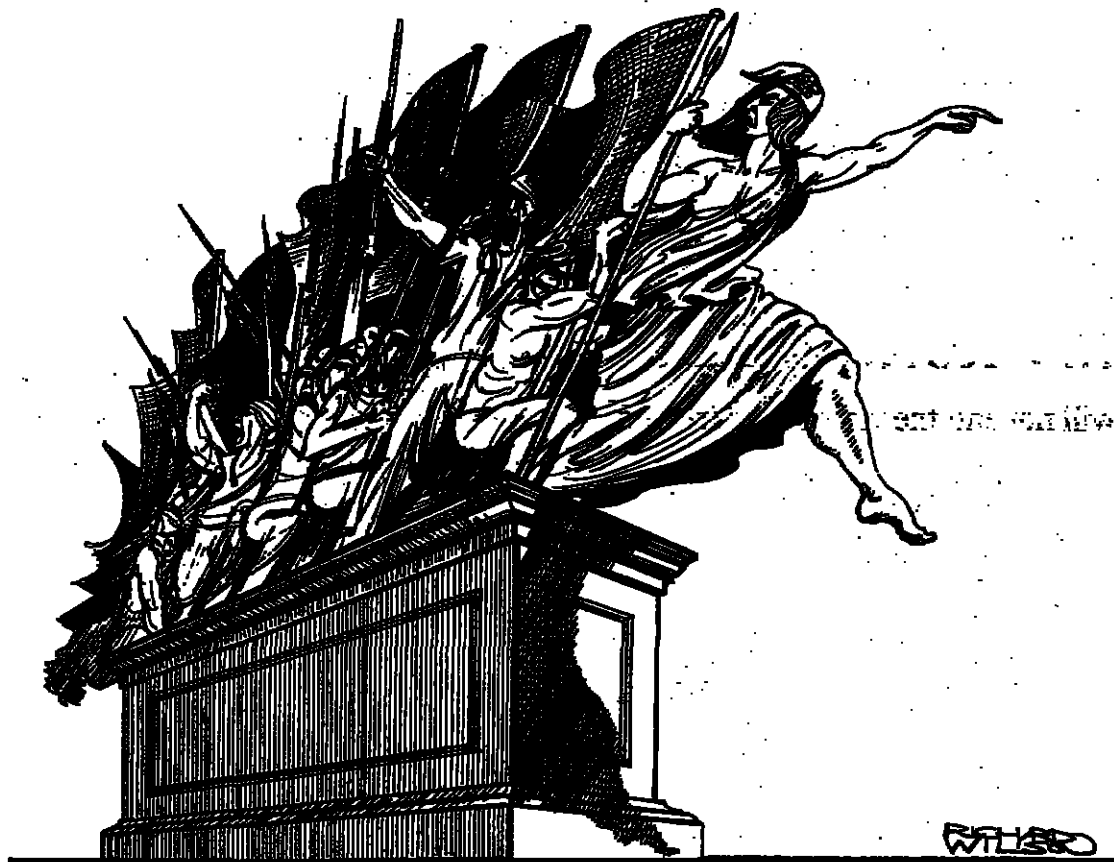
John Major turns out to be a follower of Francis Fukuyama. The prime minister has not acknowledged the latter's influence and has not yet copied the example of his Tory predecessor Arthur Balfour in taking up philosophical speculation as a diversion from political troubles. *Widsen*, and Lord Archer, rather than Hegel, remain his bedside reading.

But Mr Major has recently been indulging in ideological musings similar to Mr Fukuyama's "end of history" thesis. These reflections have so far been in private, but their thrust has been confirmed by Downing Street.

The prime minister has argued that the difficulties faced by himself and other Western leaders partly reflect the disappearance of clearly defined ideological opponents. Internationally, communism has disintegrated, while domestically socialism has largely been defeated. Free market, private enterprise values are dominant. In the absence of an obvious enemy, the victors have become fractious.

Mr Major's remarks have far-reaching implications. The communist, or rather Soviet, threat acted like a vice to hold the different countries of the West together. But there are fewer risks in open disagreement between them when the West is not in danger. Internationally, that has been reflected in the disputes within the transatlantic alliance over Bosnia and the future of Nato. The Americans have less leverage, and the Europeans less need to follow, in the absence of the Warsaw Pact.

Domestically, the Tories' four election victories and the abandonment of previous socialist commitments by Labour since the mid-1980s have removed any obvious ideological challenge. Lady Thatcher's crusades succeeded all too well. Not everyone was converted, but the ability of the



previous boogies — whether Tony Benn, Ken Livingstone or Arthur Scargill — to frighten was removed. John Smith frightened nobody, which is why he was elected Labour leader. The shock of last year's defeat has left Labour still struggling to find and articulate a new identity, as shown, for example, by Jack Straw's pamphlet earlier this year urging an updating of clause four, the party's commitment to public ownership. Labour's attitude to markets is still cloudy and uncertain. As Simon Crane, general secretary of the Fabian Society, has argued in its current review, Labour leaders have used the language of opportunity, the individual and the community, but the party's image has not kept up. "Labour still looks more like a sectional interest than a national party."

Hence, even after their present troubles, many Tories still do not see

stronger than during the mid-1980s. Moreover, there remain clear differences between the parties, as Mr Major would be the first to argue. The Tories remain the party of the suburbs and the shires, of employers, of the private sector, of the better-off, of lower income-tax rates (even if not a lower overall tax burden), while Labour remains the party of the north, of the inner cities, of industrial areas, of unions, of the public sector, of the poor, and of public spending.

One result of the blurring of past ideological distinctions is that these differences have been magnified. Any casual visitor to prime minister's questions might wonder what the great divide in British politics is. Politics is more concerned with the conduct of politicians than the substance of policy. Mr Major has to put on an angry performance — whether about unions buying influence in

Labour or some dotty draft proposals from a party spokesman — in order to rally his own side against Labour. Elections turn into exaggerated arguments over levels of taxation, even though, in practice, the gap between how far either party can raise or cut the overall tax burden is limited.

These trends are as much a trap as a consolation for the Tories. If there is no longer a great ideological challenge from socialism, then the test for the Tories becomes one of competence. And, at present, they hardly stand up well by that yardstick.

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Last Friday's MORI poll for *The Times* underlined the depth of disillusionment with the government among Tory supporters as well as the public generally. Next to economic recovery, what Mr Major needs most is to show he is on top of events.

The ideological victories of the right in the 1980s have also turned out to be double-edged. It is not just Labour that has to redefine its beliefs. The Tories also have to find something new to say. Bashing the trade unions and nationalised industries hardly has much resonance any longer, even with Tory activists. This is not a question of activity. The government is busy enough with bills and initiatives across the board. The difficulty is rather that there is no overall structure. That is partly a result of the contrast of style between Mr Major and Lady Thatcher — though she often appeared to offer more coherence and consistency than was really the case. It also reflects the need to refocus after the battles of the 1980s. Mr Major often points to the citizen's charter and the associated upheavals in public services. They may be his Big Idea, but they do not appear so to many voters.

These political dilemmas are not unique to Britain, as Mr Major will find over the next few days when he meets the other Group of Seven leaders in Tokyo. The absence of a powerful external challenge has highlighted internal Tory disputes. As has happened in Japan and Italy, long periods of one-party rule tend to disintegrate from within. What Geoffrey Howe described on Saturday as "the existence of a party within a party" is the most serious immediate threat to Mr Major.

## Splitting heirs

THE NATION'S aristocrats are getting hot under their winged collars about government plans which they fear will leave the short-changed on works of art they offer in lieu of inheritance tax.

Peter Brooke's Department of National Heritage plans to take on the task of valuing family heirlooms for such purposes, relieving the independent Museums and Galleries Commission of the responsibility. An official statement will be issued before the summer recess.

Howls of horror at the prospect of dealing direct with government over one's Rembrandts are echoing through the baronial halls of Britain. "It sounds to me like a bit of civil service empire-building," says Lord Erroll. There's nothing wrong with the current system. If it ain't broke, why fix it?

The fear is, of course, that Treasury pressure may stop the heritage department offering a fair price, forcing stately home owners to sell abroad. The Duke of Buccleuch's seat

at Bowhill in Selkirk houses a fine collection of Holbeins, Leonardos and Rembrandts. "I have an awful lot of fine art and would hate to see it go out of the country," he says, "but price would be very important."

The art world meanwhile is mobilising its forces. The eminent art historian Sir Denis Mahon, for one, has been lobbying Brooke. He is unwilling to speak out until an announcement, but has told friends he will publicly advise people not to take part in the

Tell me, which are the Fine Art and which are for the conservatory extension?



scheme if the government takes it over.

Sir Hugh Leggett, honorary secretary of Heritage in Danger, shares his doubts. "The general public will not feel they get the best deal by going to a government department and it is the country that will lose out."

### Wronged women

SISTERS in politics they may be. But there is little love lost between the rival organisations trying to get more women into the House of Commons. *Women into Politics*, a four-day event at the Commons next week organised by Teresa Gorman, the Tory MP for Billericay, was supposed to present a united front to the men.

But Gorman has come under fire from the 300 Group and the Fawcett Society. She says: "They have been moaning that they have not been invited or that they have not been given enough exhibition space. But this is about women in politics. It is not an advertising stand."

Despite the row, Gorman has scored something of a first. Baroness Thatcher's



## DIARY

model will be brought from Madame Tussaud's for the exhibition — the first time. Gorman claims, that a statue of a woman politician has been placed in the Commons. Less pleasing for Lady Thatcher will be a photograph of Gorman has unearthed of her with her children in her arms, "saying that women will never get on unless they can have tax relief on nursery education". Something that slipped her mind when she became prime minister.

● American competitiveness extends beyond Wimbledon. At the Royal Geographical Society on Friday, a US team of scientists battled it out with a British and Russian team in the annual International Geography Olympiad. Quite how they managed to win with their knowledge of Britain is

unclear. When asked "what sort of fast-fooder do you find at Downing?", they replied, after consultation, "a corgi".

### Depth of fashion

NOBODY could accuse the Victoria and Albert Museum of being out of time with the times. It is planning a major exhibition for next autumn on street fashion that will include two mannequins dressed as New Age travellers.

Sarah Callard, a V&A researcher, travelled to Glastonbury last month and reports enthusiastically: "The men wear big sloppy jumpers, 'para' boots, army surplus jackets; the women old floral dresses. Sort of anti-fashion." Sir Nicholas Fairbairn, Tory MP for Perth and Kinross, gives a taste of one likely reaction to the display. He

barks: "Why exalt junk? They exist I suppose, but so do tyne and earthworms."

### Slow burn

THE FILING systems at the Lusaka fire brigade in Zambia must be in excellent order. The deputy chief fire officer Peter Mongela has just applied for brigade membership of London's Fire Protection Association using a 32-year-old membership form.

Mongela appears blissfully unaware that the annual subscription has increased from one guinea in 1961 to £82 today. He is in luck. "The least we can do is accept the Lusaka brigade at the rate on the form," says Stewart Kidd, the association's director. One fears that a hefty increase in subscription awaits the Lusaka brigade next year.

● Last week's Diary note about the possible introduction of electronic vehicles to convey the aged around Hyde Park prompted one Lincolnshire reader to suggest a new role for Michael Mates — as a park warden with a message for walkers: "Don't let the buggies get you down".



On we jolly well go: Rantzen and her zany team

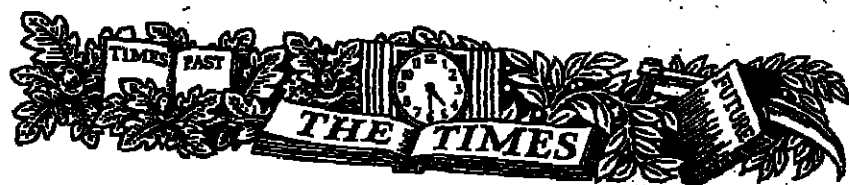
### Yes, there is life after Life

JUST when you thought it was safe to go back into the living room... *That's Life* is to live on, in spirit if not in title. Esther Rantzen is planning a new series for the BBC that will be the same mix of, in her words, "human interest and campaigning". And no doubt the odd talking dog. The idea came out of the meeting at which BBC controller Alan Yentob announced his plan to axe the show next year. According to Rantzen, Yentob said he "wanted to invest in the future". The burning issue of

whether she will keep the same squeaky-clean presenters — Adrian Mills, Gavin Campbell, Kevin Devine and Howard Leader — is undecided. Rantzen says: "They are great friends of mine but it is not up to me, and you know how horses are..." But whoever joins her, they are unlikely to be carried by former *That's Life* presenter Paul Heiney says: "You think it is bad being Jeremy Beadle, but it is not as half as bad as being a presenter on *That's Life*. It's one thing people never let you forget."

سكول (البحر)





## FREE TRADE IN PERIL

The Uruguay Round should be seen as a test of G7 leadership

This week's Tokyo summit of the Group of Seven industrialised countries should be judged solely by its success or failure to break the impasse on the Gatt Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations. America and Europe will harry Germany on interest rates and press Japan to adopt expansionary policies in the interests of global recovery; but a breakthrough on trade would be by far the most important stimulus to growth and confidence in their power to decide. President Clinton claims that "tone, atmosphere and ideas" will matter more than the words in the communiqué. This is simply not true of trade. A vague pledge to conclude these talks by the end of this year will, deservedly, be treated with contempt.

Such promises have been made at the past three summits and have come to nothing. Negotiations have been running for nearly eight years and should have been completed in December 1990. The G7 nations, which have long preached the virtues of free markets, are now firmly in the dock for holding up a deal.

The omens are not good. Japan's government has fallen, Italy's is only transitional and the French prime minister has boycotted the summit altogether, on the pretext of fury with America for imposing punitive duties on European steel but in fact because France is becoming fiercely protectionist. Germany and Britain will be represented by politicians at the nadir of their fortunes and Canada by a novice. All are implicated in a drift to managed trade, identified last week by the Organisation for Economic Development, the rich world's club, as the main threat to economic recovery. The European Community, which held the entire negotiation to ransom for years for the sake of its common agricultural policy, now faces in Bill Clinton a president unconvinced of the value of free markets.

Deadlines have been missed so often that they are taken less and less seriously. But this December, when the negotiating authority Mr Clinton requested from the US Congress expires, could genuinely be the last chance. America, which has been determined since the second world war never to allow a return to the beggar-my-neighbour protectionism of the 1930s, is so obsessed by its \$50 billion trade deficit with Japan that it

is forgetting history. In Congress, business circles and the White House, there is cynicism about the Gatt and a growing conviction that America has the muscle to get what it wants in trade, rules or no rules.

The number and severity of trade disputes between America and the EC, and America and Japan, has increased alarmingly. Yet Tokyo could make the difference. Last November America and the EC finally hit on a compromise over farm trade. If the Tokyo summit can overcome the obstacles to lowering trade barriers in manufactured goods and services, there is still time for the 111 countries involved to reach final agreement by December.

The Uruguay Round is a special test of leadership. There are not many votes to be won from free trade, and politicians know it. Lobbies representing inefficient producers make life hell for governments but otherwise, trade negotiations do not arouse public passions. That is understandable. The subject-matter tends to be dauntingly technical and the benefits of freer trade are realised only in the long run. In addition, because governments describe each agreement to cut trade barriers as a "concession", the general public is misled into believing that freer trade means jobs lost, not gained.

The Round is the Gatt's most ambitious ever attempt to open up new markets, requiring governments to play by the same rules in agriculture, textiles and trade in services for the first time. Success could add trillions of dollars to the world economy, and make a critical difference to the transformation of the former communist economies which the West rightly considers its most important strategic objective. Failure to agree could add Britain's shallow recovery and deepen the recession in the rest of Europe, its main market. If they understood how much was at stake here, consumers, industrialists and even trade unionists would be on the streets marching. The G7 leaders know no such thing will happen. The British government has been relatively stalwart in defence of freer trade: this is where the "special relationship" with America should be put to work. It would do the politicians no harm to pretend, for 48 hours in Tokyo, that their fortunes depended on a deal. Those of their voters do.

## PLAYING THE WRONG CARDS

American intervention will not end the violence in Ireland

When John Major met Albert Reynolds, the Irish taoiseach, last month, he declared that the Irish people had crossed a Rubicon: a claim which reflects the hope on both sides of the Irish Sea that the Labour-Finnia Fail government in Dublin has moved beyond the 70-year-old animosities of the civil war and has a popular mandate to transform Anglo-Irish relations. It is imperative that Mr Reynolds and his colleagues do nothing to jeopardise this optimism.

Last week, the Irish prime minister signalled that he would seek President Clinton's intervention if efforts to renew talks on the future of the province fail later this year. Although Mr Clinton has edged back from some of the reckless campaign promises he made to woo Irish-Americans, his proposal to send a "peace envoy" to the North is now being used by the Irish government as a card in the fraught poker game of Anglo-Irish diplomacy. Bluff or not, this tactic poses a serious threat to the peace process. Any attempt to exploit the strains between Britain and America will alienate the British government and convince Unionists that the Republic intends to exclude them from future dialogue. "Playing the Clinton card" could end the whole game.

Because uncertainty is the true oxygen of terrorism, the Republic's agenda in the North needs clarification. Dick Spring, the Labour deputy prime minister and foreign minister, is leading efforts to amend Articles 2 and 3 of the constitution which assert the Republic's territorial claim to the North. Yet constitutional change is not the only strand in the South's strategy. Mr Spring and Mr Reynolds both emphasise the desirability of the economic integration of Ireland, reiterating the belief of Eamon de Valera that partition can only be ended "by having a

livelihood for our people down here which will be the envy of the people of the North".

Given that exports to Northern Ireland account for a mere 3.5 per cent of the Republic's GDP, *de facto* reunification achieved by economic convergence is still a remote prospect. But the development of cross border trade and infrastructure is a high priority for the coalition and one which was central to last week's meeting of the British-Irish Inter-Parliamentary Body in Cork. The Irish government claims that 75,000 jobs could be created by economic convergence, but its true aspiration is apparently far more grandiose: a velvet revolution brought about by commerce rather than violence or constitutional debate.

For this reason, the southern Irish wish to strengthen the Anglo-Irish agreement and increase their influence over border arrangements. The development of an internal market in Ireland should of course be encouraged. But security rather than trade must determine how the border is policed.

The notion of economic reunification also bolsters the cosy belief of many Irish people that the age of nations is coming to an end and that a loosely federal, reunited Ireland will slot easily into a "Europe of the regions". Yet the violence in Belfast this weekend and the success of Sinn Féin and Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party in the Northern Irish local elections show that belief in nationhood — Unionist or republican — is as strong as ever. Talk of American intervention, economic convergence or "joint sovereignty" of the North shared between London and Dublin will not bring these fundamental differences to an end. There is no alternative for the South to hard negotiation with all the constitutional parties in the North.

## BBC ENGLISH

Nation shall speak correctly unto nation

The Queen has long since ceased to be the exemplar of the language her subjects speak. Uniquely in the world, that function has fallen not to a learned academy, a scholarly committee or the inhabitants of an area committee for the purity of its speech, but to a broadcasting organisation. "BBC English" has become the common term for standard English, if not standard pronunciation. Through no wish of its own, the BBC now sets the linguistic rules not only for the nation's discourse but for the millions of people throughout the world who learn English, many of them from the BBC. One of the strengths of English is its flexibility. Neologisms do not have to await the imprimatur of octogenarian academician; demotic English is fashioned by millions; and common sense, and it is common usage and common sense, and it is therefore entirely appropriate that the guardian of the language should be the one organisation which more than any other depends on the use of English. This places a heavy responsibility on the BBC, however, and while the Corporation has sensibly

given up any attempt to impose on viewers and listeners "received pronunciation", with all the class connotations and accents of southern England, it has decided that correct English needs some rules — if only because nothing so infuriates its audience as sloppy speech.

The 50-page *Style Guide* is an overdue attempt to rid the airwaves, and hence, perhaps, intelligent discourse in Britain, of jargon, clichés, Americanisms, inaccuracies and bad taste. Commentators who talk about a "whole new ballgame" are using a phrase that is meaningless to anyone who has not played baseball. The famous use of the suffix "gate" to mean a scandal means nothing to younger viewers who do not remember the Watergate break-in. Calling women "girls" is patronising. Asians "blacks" inaccurate and an idea a "brain-child" journalistic of the worst kind.

Most newspapers enjoy good, plain English on their writers; hopefully, as of this moment in time, the BBC will also cut the cackle, and tell it how it is.

## Harsh realities in Bosnia's civil war

From Mr John Mills

Sir, Your leading article (June 30) is disturbingly out of touch with the realities faced every day by the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the mediators, Mr Stoltenberg and Lord Owen.

The facts are not pleasant. The UN High Commission for Refugees is not receiving the funds it needs to assure the survival of many hundreds of thousands if the war continues during the winter. The world was never seriously interested in any military intervention. Many nations were reluctant to provide the resources to implement, let alone enforce the Vance-Owen peace plan. Nothing has been proposed or recommended by the mediators. The Serb-Croat proposals have been clarified by the mediators against the harsh realities of a country riven by a three-way civil war. Those proposals fall well short of what most people understand by "partition".

Bosnia-Herzegovina will remain one nation, made up of three constituent republics inside the existing international borders. Rather than a "ghetto", the mediators are trying to ensure that the Bosnian Muslims (and the many Serbs and Croats who wish to continue living in a multi-communal society) would have sufficient land, industrial assets and internationally-supervised access routes for there to be a viable republic.

You are scornful of the confederal system now under discussion. There are problems associated with it. But it was proposed in April last year by Ambassador Cutileiro of Portugal and Lord Carrington, then the EC mediators, and accepted briefly by President Izetbegovic as well as by the Bosnian Croat and Serb leaders.

The Serb and Croat parties in their current proposals accept the human rights provisions in the Vance-Owen plan, including the reversal of ethnic cleansing and undoing the forced surrender of land and property. Such assurances are rightly greeted with scepticism, but they could provide a basis for negotiation and possible settlement. Implementation and enforcement by the international community can only follow an agreement by all three parties to the conflict.

Your statement about the Bosnian presidency is incorrect. They did not meet at the airport as you say, but at some personal risk for some members, at the presidency building in the centre of Sarajevo. They agreed, as befits a collective presidency, to work together on a joint position and will meet with Mr Stoltenberg and Lord Owen to continue discussing ways of ending the war. Far from using your "fog of diplomacy", the mediators want to strip away the illusions which have prevented focused and effective action by the international community.

Yours truly,  
JOHN MILLS  
(Spokesman for the co-chairmen),  
International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,  
Palais des Nations,  
1211 Geneva, Switzerland,  
July 1.

## Dangerous road

From Major General A. S. Jeapes

Sir, You report today that senior officers of the Metropolitan Police believe that "... the only way to get convictions under the current justice system is to target criminals and catch them committing offences" and "juries have been nobbled and witnesses intimidated by the new breed of ruthless and well-armed criminals". These are just the conditions that so effectively hamper the police in Northern Ireland.

You also state that a report by Scotland Yard proposes "more resources and a new network of intelligence officers... similar to military intelligence".

This gives me a strong and forbidding sense of *dédit* *vu*. Having commanded operations in Northern Ireland, I know the extreme expense of the systems employed there in terms of money, men and resources needed to put a single IRA terrorist behind bars. If the police in Britain cannot operate effectively within the constraints of the present laws, the answer is to change the laws, not to shackle the police.

Yours faithfully,  
TONY JEAPES,  
Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, SW1,  
July 4.

## Crozier disclosures

From Sir Peter Tennant

Sir, In your first extract (June 28) from Brian Crozier's book, *Free Agent*, you quote his words:

I was often accompanied by a well-known (some would say notorious) ex-senior man in Britain's Secret Intelligence Service, Nicholas Elliott. Son of a Provost of Eton, Elliott's main claim to fame was that he was the man who unmasked and confronted the master spy and traitor "Kim" Philby; and so notoriety, that he allowed Philby to get away.

This is a gross distortion of the facts. The event took place in Beirut. Elliott had flown out to face Philby and got a complete confession. Philby was obviously not going home of his own free will. Elliott had no power over him in a country which was an independent sovereign state, short of assassinating him, which was not on the cards. It was bad luck that he lost this big

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## Professional caution over audit of surgical excellence

From Dr Robert Macfarlane

Sir, The BBC *Panorama* programme, "Bad Medicine", broadcast on June 28, was right to question the way in which medical outcome is audited, but it failed to explore the full implications of publishing league tables for surgeons' and hospitals' results.

Implicit in such figures is the notion that lower morbidity and mortality equates to a higher quality of patient care. This is not always the case. Doctors with acknowledged areas of expertise often have the more complex patients referred to them, and this will affect their results adversely in comparison to their less experienced colleagues. The general health of the local population is another major determinant of the outcome.

The BBC programme contained indications of the dangers of reliance on the results of a few bad statistics. In Glasgow, for instance, publication of results for the treatment of tetanus resulted in the health authority refusing to pay for treatment anywhere but in the institution which heads the league table.

The implication for hospitals and surgeons is clear: they must at all costs strive to produce the best possible figures, or fail to attract patients and funding. However, the overwhelming majority of doctors and hospitals already aim to provide the optimum patient care with the resources available to them, and it would be naive to imagine that a further improvement in standards is the only way to enhance a rating.

Many patients are treated for conditions which are not life threatening, but which profoundly affect their quality of life: arthritis of the hip, for example. But what if that patient suffers also from a condition which may increase the risk of death or complications after surgery?

At present, it is for the doctor to advise the patient of the risks, and for the patient to choose whether or not to accept the treatment. However, in the context of league tables, such a patient constitutes a threat to the reputation of both the surgeon and the hospital, and this may adversely affect the treatment

offered. League tables threaten the doctor-patient relationship, and that, in my opinion, constitutes "bad medicine".

The present system of internal peer-review audit of deaths and complications remains a safer way to maintain professional standards and improve patient care.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT MACFARLANE  
(Consultant neurosurgeon),  
Royal London Hospital,  
Whitechapel, E1,  
July 1.

From Professor Miles Irving

Sir, Your readers will recall your report (April 27) on hospital league tables and the results of individual surgeons. Many of them will also have seen the recent *Panorama* programme which addressed the same theme, pointing out instances of unsatisfactory standards of medical care and implying that the royal colleges were obstructing the process of identifying and eliminating such practices.

The Royal College of Surgeons is justifiably proud of its record in the auditing of surgical standards and is ambitious in its plans to develop this aspect of its work. *Panorama* demonstrated clearly the college's commitment to audit and the great efforts it has made to extend it nationally and across all surgical specialties.

However, while the BBC programme rightly pointed out that surgeons are invited, not instructed, to participate in the independent national confidential enquiry into peri-operative deaths, it failed to mention that very few surgeons have been unwilling to accept this invitation. The regular reports of this enquiry have demonstrated an outstandingly high quality of surgical care in Britain; the college's comparative audit service has also broken new ground by enabling surgeons to compare their performance over a range of criteria with other surgeons on a national basis.

The BBC had previously recorded the view of college representatives that surgeons' results should be available generally, with appropriate informa-

tion against which variations in outcome should be judged, but *Panorama* chose not to show these interviews. Which other professions in this country have been willing to provide details of, and to account for, their performance in such a way?

The Royal College of Surgeons co-operated fully with the BBC in the preparation of this programme. The president offered in writing to give a live interview or take part in a live debate. His offer was not accepted by the BBC, which insisted on full editorial control over any contribution made.

Yours faithfully,  
MILES IRVING  
(Chairman, External Affairs Board),  
The Royal College of Surgeons  
of England,  
35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2,  
June 29.

## Heart of the matter

From the Director of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry

Sir, The government's initiative (report, July 2) to reduce deaths from heart disease and stroke is to be welcomed. Dr Kenneth Calman, the chief medical officer, stated that among adults 16 per cent of men and 17 per cent of women had raised blood pressure, almost three quarters of whom were taking no medication to lower it. This means that 12 per cent of the adult population of the UK (i.e. six million patients), require and are not receiving medication.

This association has calculated that if all such patients were to receive appropriate treatment at today's prices the extra annual cost to the NHS would be about £277 million, an increase of about 8 per cent.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN P. GRIFFIN,  
Director,  
The Association of the British  
Pharmaceutical Industry,  
12 Whitehall, SW1,  
July 2.

## Sikorski's death

From Mr Patrick Howarth

In reviewing a new biography of Ian Fleming (Books, June 28), Mark Amory mentions a "suggestion" that Christine Granville was in some way connected with the death of General Sikorski on July 4, 1943. There are so few of us left who can comment authoritatively on such a suggestion that I hope you will allow me to set the record straight after half a century. When General Sikorski was killed in an air crash Christine Granville was in Cairo, working for the Special Operations Executive, nominally under my direction. I use the word "nominally" because a woman of Christine Granville's talents and vision could hardly have been directed by the inexperienced young officer I then was.

It is true that there was a plot within the Polish army to assassinate Sikorski. Its moving spirit was a Soviet agent, who had been skilfully infiltrated into the entourage of General Anders, the commander of Polish forces in the Middle East. Largely through the good offices of Christine Granville I was able to report the details of this plot to London. The "fragments" found in the M16 archives mentioned in the book review may have been excerpts from my report.

In any event, there is conclusive evidence in the RAF archives that the aircraft crash was caused by accident, not design.

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK HOWARTH,  
Flat 2, Pencarrow,  
The Avenue, Sherborne, Dorset,  
June 24.

## Object of desire

From Mrs M. Dobson

Sir, Mr V. D. G. Miller (letter, June 29), who complains that all tea-bags rocket to the surface and have to be poked with a spoon, should buy his "tea-bag" in a cigar-shaped foil rod, usually in a glass cup, and is simply stirred until the desired degree of strength is reached. No spoon necessary.

Yours faithfully,  
M. DOBSON,  
57 Acadia Grove,  
New Malden, Surrey.

From Mrs Cathleen Simpson

Sir, Perhaps Mr Miller would find that if he places his tea-bag in the heated teapot (or other receptacle), just covers it with boiling water, leaves it to stand for some seconds and then fills up with boiling water, it does not "rocket to the surface" but continues to brew under the water level.

Yours truly,  
CATHLEEN SIMPSON,  
Flat 5, Glencoe,  
Lyndhurst Road, Exeter.

Business letters, page 34

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 071-782 5046.

## 'News at Ten'

From Mr David Graham

Sir, In the argument over *News at Ten* (letters, June 30, July 1) one important point seems to have been missed. Just before it starts, millions of people switch channels, away from the news.

Most of the population has had the opportunity to watch national news earlier in the evening. Unlike politicians, journalists and the metropolitan establishment, most people are home by 5.30 pm, so they have a choice between ITN at 5.45, BBC at 6, C4 at 7 and BBC at 9 pm. There is also a late bulletin on *Newsnight*, and almost continuous bulletins on Sky.

Television is primarily a medium of entertainment and relaxation. It is important for the future of television production in the UK that we should have popular channels which compete

to attract and hold the mass audience.

The argument for retaining *News at Ten* against a viewing trend comes from the political lobby (*News at Ten* gets late-breaking stories and parliamentary news) and a more diffuse group which supports "quality" against "commercialisation".

People know what they want to watch and when they want to watch it. That includes in most cases watching some news. Politicians and the "quality" lobby will not change popular behaviour, but they may well speed up the expansion of channels which do not suffer the burden of middle-class respectability.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID GRAHAM  
(Managing Director),  
David Graham & Associates Ltd,  
18 The Crescent,  
Taunton, Somerset.

## Hospital costs

From the Chairman of the North West Thames Regional Authority

Sir, Lord Rees-Mogg, in identifying the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital project as "one of the worst blunders of the past decade" (article, June 28), states that the hospital "was then [1988] expected to cost £80 million; it has cost about £240 million".

He is not comparing like with like. The first figure was a notional cost at 1987 prices, which excluded inflation and the extra costs of building in London: the second includes the cost of four purpose-built nursing homes for the elderly.

The final cost of the hospital was £202 million, 4.5 per cent over budget.

## Kipling defended

From Lieutenant Commander J. H. McGivering

Sir, Kipling as an "alleged paedophile" (Arts, June 30) is a canard I had not come across before: if it is based on nothing more than a recent highly conjectural biography, it can be treated with the contempt it deserves.

Your obedient servant,  
J. H. MCGIVERING,  
32 Cheltenham Place,  
Brighton, Sussex.

## Gut reactions

From Mr Richard H. Amis

Sir, I see that in your *Body and Mind* section (June 24), and under the heading "gut reactions", you have coined the word we have all been waiting for to describe severe stomach pain — abdominable. *Vivat*.

Yours etc,  
RICHARD H. AMIS,  
The Georgian House,  
Ripley, Woking, Surrey,  
June 25.

late Desmond Donnelly, MP, whose untimely death led to the demise of the party, the late Maurice Buckmaster, Air Marshal Johnny Johnson and

Yours truly,  
ANTHONY CAVENDISH,  
Lowfields,  
Hardley Winney, Hampshire,  
July 2.

From Mr P. H. Cox

Sir, Why should Mrs Thatcher lock Brian Crozier's ideas in a cupboard, as he alleges ("A secret shield for the Lady", June 28). These rather commonplace little ideas could be heard in public bars, the less exclusive clubs, and in railway carriages throughout the 1960s and 1970s. Their very familiarity gave them their power when articulated by Mrs Thatcher.

Yours faithfully,  
P. H. COX,  
23 Magdalen Avenue, Bath, Avon.







## OBITUARIES

## AIR VICE-MARSHAL HARRY HOGAN

Air Vice-Marshal H.A.V. Hogan, CB, DFC, died in his garden in Worcestershire on June 28 aged 83. He was born in Rawalpindi, India (now Pakistan), on October 25, 1909.

THE service career of Harry Hogan had many highlights in the 1930s he and colleagues broke a long-distance flying record in British bombers; during the war he oversaw vital flying training programmes for British pilots which had to be undertaken in America; in the postwar period he commanded a group in the 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force in Europe at a time when the Cold War was going through one of its particularly tense phases. But undoubtedly the momentous point in his life as an air commander was his leadership of the famous 501 "County of Gloucester" Squadron, Royal Auxiliary Air Force, during the Battle of Britain.

He took over command when No 501 had just returned from France, where it had been fighting against overwhelming odds as part of the Advanced Air Striking Force during the attempt to stem the German Blitzkrieg in the Low Countries and France. He continued to lead it throughout the Battle of Britain, during which it was continually in action and suffered heavy losses, while at the same time scoring some quite remarkable successes.

Harry Hogan was in many ways the total serviceman. The son of a colonel in the Indian Army, he was, according to the customs of those days, sent home to school. He enjoyed an exemplary career at Malvern College and after that at RAF College, Cranwell, where he was awarded the Sword of Honour. He was commissioned into the Royal Air Force in which he was to serve for the next 32 years, at the age of 21 in 1930.

He originally joined No 54 Squadron at Hornchurch, flying Siskins and Bulldogs. Two years later he was transferred to No 404 Fleet Fighter Flight which was based on the aircraft carrier *Courageous*. The following year he moved to No 800 Squadron before being handicapped

for the RAF Central Flying School where he qualified as a flying instructor. He was to train not only some of those who became the first Battle of Britain pilots but also many of those who maintained the fighting tradition of the service long afterwards.

On November 5, 1938, Harry Hogan, then a flight lieutenant, flew one of the three Vickers Wellesley long-range bombers which successfully challenged the world non-stop, long distance record. The aircraft took off from Ismailia, Egypt, and aimed for Darwin, Australia. They flew in formation through atrocious weather conditions and after over-flying Macassar on the Isle of Celebes, all three aircraft had broken the record, at the time held by the USSR. Two of the Wellesleys landed at Darwin, a non-stop distance of 7,157 miles, having been in the air for 48 hours. Unfortunately shortage of fuel forced Hogan to land at Kupang, Timor, although he continued to Darwin later.

During 1939, having just married, he was posted to No 15 Flying Training School as chief flying instructor but the clouds of war were gathering and, after a brief spell at an operational training unit, he was promoted to squadron leader and given command of No 501 Squadron based at Croydon and then Kenley. Like most RAF units during the Battle of Britain, 501 Squadron was grossly out-numbered and his Hawker Hurricanes, although robust fighting machines, were out-performed by the single-seat Messerschmitt fighters of the period.

Nevertheless, under his leadership, 501 Squadron broke up a number of daylight raids carried out by strong forces of the Luftwaffe. It was one of his pilots, Flight Sergeant "Ginger" Lacey, who defied the flames engulfing his Hurricane to shoot down the Heinkel III which had just bombed Buckingham Palace.

Harry Hogan himself is credited with five enemy aircraft destroyed. His first victim was a Messerschmitt 109 on July 20, and he went on to bring down two more Me 109s, an



Me 110 long-range fighter and a Dornier Do 17 bomber, in his total bag. He was fighting continuously at the head of his squadron from mid-July until the end of October 1940, a very long period of sustained combat conducted under great stress.

On a number of occasions, he was himself shot down, usually managing to save his aircraft, which in those desperate days was of vital importance. However, on September 18, 1940, he was forced to abandon his

Hurricane over West Malling fighter station. Nevertheless, after parachuting to safety, he resumed command of his squadron immediately. In the course of the Battle of Britain he was awarded the DFC.

War-time conditions in Britain and its unreliable weather had made it necessary to train pilots and other aircrew abroad, mostly in Canada, South Africa, and what was then Rhodesia. Additionally, the Arnold Scheme, instigated by the American

general of that name, was set up to train RAF pilots at US Army Air Corps (now US Air Force) schools where British cadets attended in civilian clothes because America was not yet at war.

To look after the interests of British pilot cadets in the United States Harry Hogan, by now promoted to wing commander, was based at Maxwell Field, the US Air Force base in Alabama. Soon afterwards six civilian-operated British Flying Training Schools were set up in the United States to train RAF pilots and Harry Hogan served as a group captain with the Washington delegation which represented RAF interests in the US. Throughout his service in America he was highly regarded by the thousands of pilots who trained under the various schemes set up in that country and the Americans made him an Officer of the Legion of Merit.

In 1944 Harry Hogan returned home and was appointed chief instructor at the prestigious Empire Central Flying School based at RAF Huddersfield.

With the return of peace he first commanded No 19 Flying Training School at Cranwell before attending the RAF Staff College in Haifa. He became Personnel Staff Officer, Middle East in 1948, and three years later commanded the fighter station at RAF Wamash. Within a few years he was appointed Air Officer Commanding 81 Group in the rank of air commodore.

From here he was posted to Germany as AOC 83 Group, 2nd Tactical Air Force, and promoted to air vice-marshal. He was made a CB in 1955. In 1958 his final appointment before retiring from the RAF was as senior air staff officer, Flying Training Command, a task for which he was ideally suited having regard to his wide experience in basic and operational training. After retirement he served between 1964 and 1968 as Regional Director, Civil Defence (Midlands).

He is survived by his wife Venetia, the daughter of Vice-Admiral W. Tomkinson, and by a son and a daughter.

## FRED GWYNNE

Fred Gwynne, American actor who starred in the comic television series *The Munsters*, died on July 2 of cancer at his home in Taneysville, Maryland, aged 66. He was born in New York on July 10, 1926.



FRED GWYNNE had a varied career in films, television and on the stage, a good deal of it in heavyweight classical fare. He could tackle anything from Shakespeare to Tennessee Williams. But it was the fate of this 6ft 7in Harvard graduate to achieve stardom as Herman Munster, the shambling Frankenstein monster with the bolt in the neck whose persona was germane to the success of the television comedy series *The Munsters*.

Enjoying a run of 70 programmes in its heyday in America between 1964 and 1966, *The Munsters* exported well and was popular in Britain and Europe. *The Munsters* appeared to answer a thirst for the comic/grotesque/ghoulish family show which took hold of America audiences in the Sixties. ABC's *The Addams Family*, also launched in 1964, was based on the macabre work of the New Yorker cartoonist Charles Addams. It featured a lawyer who kept a pet octopus; his wife Morticia who cultivated a man-eating plant; and offspring whose idea of recreation was playing with electric chairs, galleys and black widow spiders.

Introduced to challenge this farago of nonsense, CBS's *The Munsters* featured Gwynne masquerading as a monstrous funeral director; his wife, a vampire with a chalk-white face; their werewolf son; and Grandpa, a mad 378-year-old scientist from the Dracula stable, who was liable to turn into a bat at a moment's notice.

His role provided financial security for Gwynne. "He [Herman Munster] was an important part of my career and boosted my bank account," he was later to say. "But I had to do other things." These included feature films, writing and, latterly, farming.

Frederick Hubbard Gwynne was the son of a New York stockbroker. Leaving school during the second world war, he served for a short time in the US Navy and then went to Harvard. But acting was his vocation and he made his Broadway debut in 1952 in a Broadway production of the Mary Chase comedy *Mrs. McThing*, starring Helen Hayes. When it closed he could find no further stage work and spent several years as a copywriter with J. Walter Thompson. Yet after five years he was back on the stage again.

in the cast of *Irma La Douce* on Broadway. Though his career over the next forty years was to make him more widely known in films and television, he often returned to the stage and had notable successes, as Claudius in *Hamlet*, as Sir Toby Belch in *Twelfth Night*, as Big Daddy in Tennessee Williams's *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* and with roles in Thornton Wilder's *Our Town* and Joseph Kesselring's *Arsenic and Old Lace*. He won an Obie (the off-Broadway equivalent of a Tony award) in 1976 for his performance in *Grand Magic*.

His screen career had begun as far back as *On the Waterfront* in 1954. More recently it had included roles such as his mobster in the gangster film *The Cotton Club* (1984) starring Richard Gere. There was also *Fatal Attraction* (1987) in which he played an avuncular senior colleague to Michael Douglas's climbing young married lawyer who suddenly finds himself reaping the whirlwind of a one-night stand with a young woman of manic provocations.

Before he became typecast as Herman, his kindly, long-jawed face had become a familiar sight to American television audiences through the comic cop series *Car 54, Where Are You?* in which he played the accident-prone officer Francis Muldoon opposite Joe E. Ross's Officer Gunther Toody.

Less well known to the public was Fred Gwynne the author of children's books, among which were *A Chocolate Moose for Dinner*.

Eighteen months ago Gwynne had decided to retire and, with his wife Deborah, bought a farm in rural Maryland where they raised cattle. Cruelly, after little more than a year of this bucolic existence, cancer was diagnosed in January.

Gwynne leaves his widow and four children.

## BRIAN STYLES

Brian Styles, botanist and plant taxonomist, died from cardiac arrest on June 27 aged 58. He was born on September 26, 1934.

BRIAN STYLES was one of the most valued and productive members of a dwindling band of tropical plant taxonomists. His career was devoted almost entirely to tropical botany, especially the taxonomy of the mahogany family, *Meliaceae*, of central American pines and of economically important legumes of arid tropical lands.

Born at Chedworth in Gloucestershire, Brian Thomas Styles attended the local grammar school at Northleach, after which he read botany at Wadham College, Oxford. He then successfully submitted a doctoral thesis on *Polygonum*, supervised by E.F. Warburg, a leading authority on the British flora and one of the most colourful taxonomists of his time. Styles was not directly employed by Oxford University but his voluntary contributions to teaching at all levels in the Department of Plant Sciences were as effective as those of some university lecturers and college tutors with established posts. For more than 30 years he was supported by the Overseas Development Administration and its predecessors as their tropical forest botanist.

As a senior research officer in the Oxford Forestry Institute, his field experience, painstaking scholarship and a flair for languages were in constant demand by all his colleagues. For example, he collected a large data file on the economic uses of the *Meliaceae* because he was able to scan the literature in many languages. He never published his data from this file but he shared it generously with many other botanists around the world, many of whom have used it in their own publications. Another activity which served the botanical and horticultural community for which he got little recognition was as a long-serving member of a committee on the nomenclature of cultivated plants. He served as a representative for forestry and he gave much time and scholarship to the work of this committee.

Although the number of his publications was not large, those he produced were of an extremely high standard and have served as examples of quality work to many other botanists and students. His publications ranged from a monograph of the mahoganies of South America and of East Africa and a conspectus of the acacias of Somalia to studies of the cytology of various tropical plants.



One of his early works was a study of the cytology of chromosomes of the *Meliaceae* with his Oxford colleague Camilo Vosa. For this study Styles gathered together seed material from around the world which was then cultivated at Oxford in order to use the root tips for the chromosome study. This was a pioneer study that showed the thoroughness and pertinacity of Styles in obtaining such a

comprehensive collection on which to work. It was the first extensive cytological study of the chromosomes of a large woody family of tropical plants. It is an outstanding piece of work because the identity of each species used is backed up by a herbarium voucher specimen from which the name can always be checked. The *Meliaceae*, like many other tropical trees, have very small chromosomes and so this study produced the techniques that are now in more general use.

His interest in the conservation of genetic resources is expressed in the book which he edited, together with J. Burley, on the variation, breeding and conservation of tropical trees. His most recent publication was on the morphology, chemistry, ecology and conservation status of a rare and endangered member of the mahogany family, *Schmardaea microphylla* from the Andes.

Styles was the leading specialist in tropical pines and two years ago he organised a conference at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington on the stabilisation of the nomenclature of pines. At the time of his death he was working with great enthusiasm on a monograph of the tropical pines for the *Flora Neotropica* series. It is a great loss to taxonomy that this definitive work was not completed and it is to be hoped that his colleagues at Oxford will be able to finish the task.

His publications, though impressive by any standards, would have been more numerous if he had not dedicated his life to the service of others. When help was needed, he was available to everyone interested in botany who passed through the Department of Plant Sciences and the Oxford Forestry Institute. In particular, his patience and sympathetic understanding of the needs of overseas students, often from educationally deprived backgrounds, enhanced the quality of their time in Oxford. For many, his kindly guidance was crucial at a critical stage in their careers. There must be few countries in the world where his untimely departure will not be mourned.

He is survived by his wife Cynthia and a son.

## JOHN SHATTOCK

John Shattock, CMG OBE, Indian Civil Servant and diplomat, died at Taunton on June 6 aged 85. He was born in Boscombe on November 21, 1907.



JOHN Shattock had two lively careers—first with the Indian Civil Service, then in the Foreign Service. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the ICS in 1931. He served first in Bengal (becoming assistant secretary to the Governor) and moved in 1936 to be under secretary in the defence department of the government of India. He joined the political service in 1939, and spent the next five years in the Kathiawar, Baroda, and subsequently, the Kashmir, residencies.

In the first two he was responsible for arranging for the small states to transfer most of their administration to one or two large states. Though the small states resisted, the re-arrangement was made effective by Act of Parliament—only to be swept away when independence altered the whole landscape. After a couple of years in the political department in New Delhi, he was chief minister of the state of Chamba, 1946-47.

He then joined the Diplomatic Service, and became head of the Far Eastern department and then of the China and Korean department (with a spell at the Imperial Defence College). He went to Belgrade in 1953 as counsellor at the embassy, and in 1956 to Cyprus as political representative with the Middle East Forces. Here a bomb tore apart his bungalow but fortunately he was out. He was in Paris, 1959-61, as UK deputy representative on the North Atlantic Council. This was followed by two years in Geneva as minister on the delegation to the disarmament conferences.

His last four years in the Diplomatic Service were at the Foreign Office. Shattock retired in 1967 to Kingston St Mary, Taunton, to the same cottage where his parents had lived (his father having been a clergyman in the Church of England). He had always been interested in the theatre, opera and ballet and was glad to be active on the committee for the creation of the new theatre in Taunton. Unfortunately the last two years were clouded by increasing ill-health.

Shattock never married.

Kahan Commission ruled that Israel bore secondary responsibility for the massacre in which Israel's Christian allies killed 857 residents of the Palestinian refugee camps near Beirut.

The commission's report decided that the Phalange Christian militia bore primary responsibility.

Efrat and the two other Supreme Court justices on the

## Yona Efrat

YONA EFRAT, the Israeli army general who was one of three commissioners who ruled on Israel's responsibility for the 1982 Sabra and Chatila massacres in Lebanon, died on June 4 aged 67.

Efrat and the two other Supreme Court justices on the

Kahan Commission ruled that Israel bore secondary responsibility for the massacre in which Israel's Christian allies killed 857 residents of the Palestinian refugee camps near Beirut.

The commission's report decided that the Phalange Christian militia bore primary responsibility.

Efrat and the two other Supreme Court justices on the

## KICHIZAEMON SUMITOMO

Kichizaemon Sumitomo, head of the Sumitomo industrial family, died in Japan on June 14 aged 84. He was born on February 20, 1909.

UNTIL the end of the second world war, Kichizaemon (Kay) Sumitomo, as head of the Sumitomo family, was also head of the Sumitomo business and industrial empire. After the war, in line with the policy during Occupation of breaking up all the large Japanese conglomerates, control of the Sumitomo companies was taken out of the family's hands, and so Kay Sumitomo was left with little to do.

He found a new aim for his life when he discovered the work of Moral Re-Armament in Japan in the 1950s. He and his wife decided to take an active part in resolving industrial and class conflicts within Japan, and in helping to rebuild relations between Japan and the rest of the world.

As an expression of this he stated, "Men like me were indirectly responsible for the war. I opposed violence but did not have the moral courage to stop it. Today I give my whole heart to cure the hurts the war has left."

As part of this commitment Kay Sumitomo joined the cast of a play called *Road to Tomorrow*, written by young Japanese to present their vision of a Japan based on sound moral values. The play drew on the cast's personal experiences of reconciliation and restitution for past wrongs. Sumitomo's part in the play caused a sensation, as he took the role of a poor, dishonest farmer. Some felt he was dishonouring the family name, but he never wavered from his convictions.

The play made an impact on many communities and industrial concerns in Japan and Sumitomo also travelled with it to the Philippines, where it helped pave the way for post-war reconciliation between the two countries.

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## FRENCH FLEET DENIED TO GERMANY

The scene in the House of Commons to-day must surely rank as one of the most moving and inspiring in its history. The PRIME MINISTER, in a memorable speech, described how the Government's decision, taken "with aching hearts," to prevent the French Fleet falling into enemy hands had been so resolutely and successfully fulfilled that the greater part of that Fleet had passed into our control. Then he braced the nation for the ordeal of attack or even invasion that might be imminent. Finally, he repudiated with scorn the insidious whispers of enemy propaganda suggesting peace negotiations; and the whole House rose to cheer loudly and with a note of fierce resolve his declaration that the war should be prosecuted with the utmost vigour. MR. CHURCHILL recalled how the British Government offered to release the

## ON THIS DAY

July 5 1940

Churchill was at his most defiant as he broke the news, to a House of Commons that matched his mood, of the Royal Navy's attack on the French Fleet at Oran.

French from their treaty obligations on condition that the French Fleet should sail for British harbours before the separate negotiations with the enemy were completed. But that was not done; on the contrary an armistice was signed which was bound to place the French Fleet effectively in the power of Germany and "its Italian follower." Thus, said MR. CHURCHILL in biting phrases, there must be placed on record that what might have been a mortal damage was done to us by the Bordeaux

Government with full knowledge of the consequences and of our dangers and after rejecting all our appeals. Another example of this "callous and perhaps even malevolent treatment" was the return to Germany of some 400 German air pilots who were prisoners in France, many, perhaps most of them, shot down by the Royal Air Force. M. Reynaud had given a promise that those pilots should be sent for safe keeping to England, but when M. Reynaud fell the pilots were delivered over to the enemy. The House let itself go in a loud cheer when MR. CHURCHILL denounced this indictment with his confident belief that a generation of Frenchmen would arise to clear their national honour from all countenance of such deeds.

It was revealed last night that the first French ship arrived at Plymouth on June 19—two days after the capitulation of France. She received a tumultuous welcome from thousands of people on the foreshore. She was crowded with sailors, far more than necessary to man the ship. The next day destroyers, submarines, and sloops arrived, and in the following days numerous other craft.



هكذا من الأصل





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Baa-Baa Black Sheep: triumphant world premiere



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Taking an axe to general studies



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# THE TIMES

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MONDAY JULY 5 1993

Shoot-out in the sun decides men's singles title at Wimbledon

## Sampras guns down Courier

BY STUART JONES  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

THE final of the men's singles at Wimbledon yesterday resembled a protracted scene from a Western. Underneath a burning sun and on a scorched piece of earth, an American known as "Pistol Pete" cut down a fellow countryman in a showdown staged appropriately on Independence Day in the United States.

Pete Sampras celebrated the occasion by resisting the heavy gunfire of Jim Courier and demonstrated that the weapons in his own artillery are more varied and more penetrative. In a couple of minutes short of three hours, he won 7-6, 7-6, 3-6, 6-3.

Knowledgeable experts such as Fred Perry and Pancho Gonzales long ago predicted that he was suitably equipped to be the Wimbledon champion one day. Instead, he won the United States Open at the precocious age of 19 years and 28 days, the youngest man ever to do so. Instead of furthering his career, the achievement hindered it.

He found the burden of expectation so heavy that, when he was knocked out of the tournament a year later, he was relieved to have "the monkey off my back". He had not won a grand slam since.

Doubts about his mental fortitude reappeared when he complained of injury before and during the last fortnight. Although he is reported to have been treated daily, there has been scarcely any hint, let alone a genuine recurrence, of inflammation in the shoulder joint.

It carried him through a quarter-final against the champion, Andre Agassi, through a thunderous semi-final against Boris Becker, three times the former holder, and through a final during which he served 22 aces. Was the injury psychosomatic? Was the damage merely an elaborate ruse?

No matter. It was his service, delivered with an arched back and in the classic style, and particularly his second service, which was the single most decisive factor. Courier described it as "pretty unstoppable. He hits it at around 95 to 100 miles an hour and puts it in the corners."

Initially, Courier's was marginally the more dominant. He yielded only eight points in the first set. Four of those were double faults and another was caused by an unplayable net-cord. Within a few minutes, it seemed inevitable that, until fatigue set in, the pair would be divided only by tie-breaks.

Or, as Courier put it: "Rolling the dice." Broken twice, he lost the first 7-3 and managed to earn only two points, including a double fault, against the service in the second set. He was on the point of conceding it 7-5 before it was time to roll the dice again.

Sampras served his one hundredth ace of the tournament during the tie-break and had to save a set point before winning it 8-6. By then, the final had developed into a shooting match. Any rally of more than a couple of blows was not so much a rarity as almost unique.

As a spectacle, it was as fascinating as watching a



Victory march: Sampras plays a powerful forehand on his way to beating Courier for the men's singles title at Wimbledon yesterday

metronome. Sharp crack was followed by sharp crack and precision of the shots were admirable, there was little to entertain a crowd basking in the soporific heat. Blame not necessarily the players, though, but the sophisticated equipment they now use.

Not since 1927 had any man recovered from a two-set deficit to win. The 94-year-old Jean Borotra, Henri Crochet's victim then, was in the royal box to see for himself whether the same fate might befall

Sampras. The prospect was, immediately, not so improvable.

He double-faulted to hand Courier a 2-0 lead and, although he immediately broke back, he committed a couple of tired mistakes to lose the set. His shoulders sagged and, with his tongue hanging out like a lizard lounging in the desert, he momentarily appeared to be a spent force.

The impression was an illusion. Sampras waited patiently until the sixth game of the fourth set before making his

decisive move. After his opponent had shown that he was also growing weary with a couple of unforced errors, Sampras drove a forehand down the line to be 4-2 ahead.

All he had to do now was hold his nerve and his nerve. Unlike Janna Novotna, 24 hours previously, he did so conclusively with the aid of new balls that fly faster through the air. Yet not before Courier had made one last defiant stand during a thrilling rally that touched all four corners of the court and

brought the spectators to their feet.

Moments later, Sampras was preparing for "the biggest point in the world for me". He did not even know whether his family might be among the global audience watching on television as he won it to collect a prize valued at £305,000. He imagined that his parents might have gone out for a walk.

Courier was philosophical in defeat. "No one would have put much money on me to get to the final, including myself."

he said. "I don't know whether I will get there again. I won't be seeing any grass courts for about another 335 days."

Sampras protected his status as the No 1 player in the world — he would have been deposed by Courier had he been beaten — and cast his mind towards his homeland. In less than two months, he will open his challenge for the US Open in New York, where the expectations will already be mounting.

Graf's day, page 21

## Australians' behaviour on trial after umpires protest

BY ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

AUSTRALIA'S cricketers may well be about to retain the Ashes in emphatic style, but their conduct — which has been far less impressive — will be on public trial at Trent Bridge today. They received an official warning, issued by the match referee, Clive Lloyd, on Saturday night concerning dissent and foul language.

Lloyd acted after receiving a complaint from the umpires, Barrie Meyer and Roy Palmer, relating specifically to the final session of the day's play in the third Cornhill Test match. A Test and County Cricket Board spokesman confirmed that it was "constant questioning of decisions and abusive language" that had attracted censure.

As he has only just taken over from the Nawab of Pataudi as the International Cricket Council referee for the series, Lloyd may not be fully aware of what passed before. The events of Saturday evening, though sometimes incendiary, did not appear exceptional and, if it is the first time the umpires have seen fit to call in the referee, maybe it should not be.

The Australians will justify their actions as acceptable aggression. Allan Border, the captain, has said more than once that "it isn't tiddlywinks out there" and he appears to see nothing wrong in his players' behaviour or, as he is often in the thick of it, his own. But Border ought to be able to differentiate between making the opposition uncomfortable, which is part of the game, and making the atmosphere intolerable, which is not.

Both he and Merv Hughes were fined, during the winter series against the West Indies, for their attitude towards umpires, but the entire team was implicated by Saturday's warning, which, ironically, followed a session in which

Border was, for the most part, off the field.

How badly overheated things became in the middle can only be a matter of hearsay, but the Australian reaction to a rejected lbw appeal by Shane Warne, against Mark Lathwell, was one instance in which the umpire clearly felt that verbal aggression was being turned upon him. Unacceptable.

Earlier, the fall of Michael Atherton's wicket, to a catch behind the wicket which the batsman wanted confirmed by the square-leg umpire, brought another of those glowering huddles of players, some showing Atherton the way to the pavilion and others, apparently, directing remarks to the two umpires. Unacceptable.

No England player objects to the overt hostility of Hughes, which they tend to put down as theatrical. They do, however, resent the less obvious, more cynical abuse which is constantly practised by close fielders.

As Lloyd has evidently threatened, any repeat of Saturday's conduct towards the umpires will bring something more severe than a caution.

Test report, page 23  
Kent stay top, page 22



Lloyd: issued warning

## Faldo finds form in play-off victory

FROM JOHN HOPKINS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, IN KILKENNY

NICK Faldo ended his recent run of poor golf form by capturing the Carrolls Irish Open here yesterday with a spectacular course record of 65 in the last round. He then scored a determined par four on the first hole of a play-off to defeat José María Olazábal, of Spain.

It was Faldo's third win in the Irish Open in as many years and he will now keep the Waterford crystal glass trophy.

Faldo's victory, his second on the European tour this year, ensured that he will go into the Open, which starts at Royal St George's, Sandwich, on Thursday of next week with

his game back to its brilliant best.

The world's No 1 has been struggling lately, having missed the cut in the Volvo PGA championship at Wentworth in May, finishing 33rd in the Dunhill Masters tournament at Woburn and 72nd in the US Open at Baltusrol, in New Jersey, recently.

Faldo, who won the 1992 Irish Open after a four-hole play-off, said: "That was just what I needed to get back into things. The play-off got me going last year and I hope it will do the same now."

"Coming two weeks before the Open and with me taking

a break next week, it was great to have that pressure and clinch the title under pressure."

The manner of this victory was somewhat similar to his triumph in the world championship in Jamaica last December. Then, Greg Norman, the Australian, finished brilliantly to tie with Faldo but on the first extra green, the Briton managed to hole from 15 feet and Norman missed from four.

"Before I went out I said to myself: 'This is the last round before the Open — make it a good one', Faldo said. He certainly did that."

EUROPEAN RYDER CUP POINTS

TABLE: Leading positions: 1. N Faldo (Eng) 322, 322, 50pts; 2. B Lane (Eng), 337, 347, 75; 3. M James (Eng), 324, 344, 68; 4. G Montgomerie (Scott), 322, 323, 08; 5. B Langer (Ger), 317, 282, 98; 6. C Rocca (It), 291, 775, 28; 7. S Torrance (Scott), 285, 765, 65; 8. J M Olazábal (Sp), 288, 758, 14; 9. J Haegeman (Swe), 237, 136, 78; 10. J Spence (Eng), 226, 650, 51; 11. P Broadhurst (Eng), 228, 648, 28; 12. S Richardson (Scott), 222, 278, 41; 13. G Brand J (Scott), 212, 108, 43; 14. D Gilford (Eng), 211, 716, 57; 15. J Payne (Eng), 206, 734, 84; 16. M Rose (Scott), 203, 650, 41; 17. A Lyle (Scott), 188, 803, 68; 18. M A Jimenez (Sp), 182, 590, 28; 19. J Woosnam (Wales), 176, 501, 87; 20. R Rafferty (N Ire), 173, 902, 65.

Faldo's triumph, page 22  
Davies falls, page 22  
Welsh women win, page 22

## Mansell turns down offer from Benetton

NIGEL Mansell has turned down the chance to return to Grand Prix motor racing with Benetton next season, the president of the Formula One Constructors' Association, Bernie Ecclestone, said yesterday (Oliver Holt writes).

Ecclestone, one of the most powerful men in the sport, said Mansell was still keen to return to Formula One but had rejected the offer because he wanted a better pay deal.

Although Mansell is leading the IndyCar series and has sparked a big increase in interest in his new code, Ecclestone, who promotes several grands prix and controls television rights for the sport,

said he feared the Englishman had now lost his chance of returning to Formula One.

"He should have taken the offer from Benetton," he said. "He has told me he wants to come back but he wants more money than anybody else. The door to Ferrari seems closed and he has burnt his boats with Williams to an extent after his acrimonious departure from them. We tried everything to keep him."

"Nobody will really be prepared to offer him what he is asking for and I think a lot of the teams would not want to take a chance on him."

Prost homes in, page 20

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Hill finishes second as French team-mate enjoys success in home grand prix for sixth time

# Prost leads Williams procession to victory

FROM OLIVER HOLT, MOTOR RACING CORRESPONDENT  
IN MAGNY-COURS, FRANCE

ALAIN Prost and Damon Hill conducted their own version of the *entente cordiale* here yesterday as the Englishman faithfully followed his Williams-Renault team-mate home to a sixth French Grand Prix victory at Magny-Cours.

Hill insisted after the race, which gave him his first one-two finish of the season and him his fourth second place, that there were no orders for him to stay a respectful distance behind the Frenchman, who is now 12 points clear of Ayrton Senna at the head of the drivers' championship.

Prost won by only 0.3sec but Hill was 21 seconds ahead of Michael Schumacher, in third place, and at times the contest at the front seemed more like an orchestrated procession than a genuine tussle. And the post-race reactions of both drivers suggested some sort of arrangement may have been made.

Hill did say he thought he could have won but for the loss of vital seconds in a pit-lane traffic jam. But his subsequent promise to "pull no punches" at Silverstone next week suggested that, by contrast, he may not have had a totally free rein here.

"It was very important for us to just get the two cars

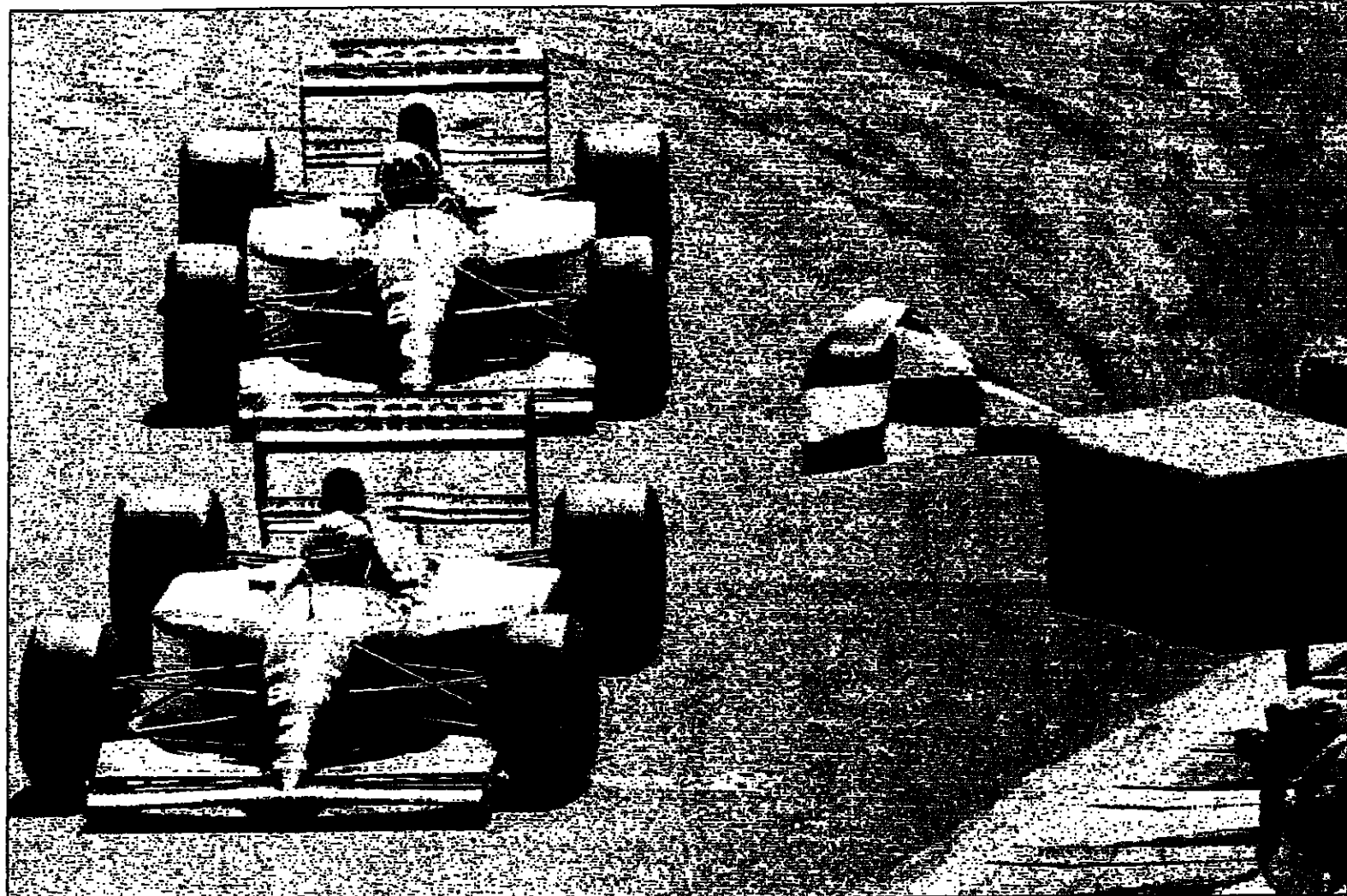
home here, and that was the number one priority," he said. "But anyway, I could not quite get close enough to Alain to have a real go at him."

Hill started the race from pole position for the first time and led for the first 27 laps as the Frenchman searched in vain for a way past. But after Hill had made a pit stop to change tyres, he accelerated away up the pit lane behind the McLaren of Michael Schumacher and was then forced to break when Karl Wendlinger's Sauber emerged without warning in front of the American.

Prost waited for two further laps to make his stop and Hill's enforced delay allowed him to emerge just in front of the oncoming Briton. Once he had managed to hold off Hill's fierce challenge, he began to pull away and the result was never again in doubt. It was his 49th grand prix win.

"When Damon went into the pits, I pushed as hard as I could for those two laps and then managed to get out just in front of him," Prost said. "I couldn't tell where he was as we went down the straight because I had oil on my mirrors, but I just stayed in the middle and tried to break as late as I could."

The Williams one-two was



Chequered career: Prost takes his tally of grand prix wins to 49 at Magny-Cours yesterday, closely followed by Hill

also a timely boost for the team's French backers, Renault and Elf, but the French had been hoping the Ligiers of the Britons, Martin Brundle and Mark Blundell, might live up to their third and fourth qualifying positions and bring them success. Brundle was third for much of the early part of the race but he made two pit stops later and was overtaken by Senna, competing in his 150th Grand Prix, and Schumacher.

Senna gambled by going

into the pits only once and, although the German overtook him after he had made a second stop, the Brazilian was able to hold off Brundle, who finished in the points for the third consecutive race.

Schumacher's contest with Senna was one of the highlights of the race and a reprise of their battle in Montreal three weeks ago which was prematurely ended by the Brazilian's mechanical problems. This time there was no doubt he was the winner. "We

finished what we started in Canada," Schumacher said. "I am happy I was the winner."

Blundell, meanwhile, was in fourth place until he tangled with the Tyrrell of Andrea de Cesaris on the 25th lap. "I am very disappointed and very angry," Blundell said. "De Cesaris was going very slowly into one of the corners so I took the racing line and he collided with me. Either he did not see me — or he saw me and he drove me off the track."

**FRENCH GRAND PRIX RESULT** (72 laps, 130.22 miles): 1. A. Prost (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 2. J. Hill (GB), 10 laps 28.45; 3. M. Schumacher (Ger), 10 laps 28.45; 4. M. Brundle (GB), 10 laps 28.45; 5. M. Senna (Br), 10 laps 28.45; 6. M. Blundell (GB), 10 laps 28.45; 7. A. de Cesaris (It), 10 laps 28.45; 8. K. Wendlinger (Aut), 10 laps 28.45; 9. P. Barrichello (Br), 10 laps 28.45; 10. P. Martin (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 11. P. D. Jones (Br), 10 laps 28.45; 12. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 13. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 14. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 15. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 16. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 17. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 18. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 19. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 20. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 21. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 22. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 23. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 24. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 25. P. J. Harter (Fr), 10 laps 28.45; 26. P. J. 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## Emotional Novotna pays heavy price for policy of all-out attack in second longest women's final at Wimbledon



Reach for the sky: Novotna, of the Czech Republic, stretches for a forehand during her 7-6, 1-6, 6-4 defeat against Graf, the world No 1, from Germany, in a dramatic women's singles final at Wimbledon on Saturday

## Novotna runs out of steam on day to forget

By ALIX RAMSAY

JANA Novotna's last hope of ending Wimbledon with something to show for her efforts evaporated in the heat on Saturday when she and Larissa Neiland lost the women's doubles final 6-4, 6-7, 6-4 to the defending champions, Gigi Fernandez and Natalia Zvereva.

To lose one Wimbledon final is hard enough; to lose two on the same evening day must have been devastating. Both matches lasted well over two hours, and as the doubles progressed towards, and beyond, 9pm Novotna's tiredness became increasingly evident. However, Neiland's outstanding court coverage allowed them to come back from losing the first set to make a fight of it.

In the deciding set, Novotna's weariness finally undermined her service and try as she might, Neiland could not repair the damage. Furthermore, they faced opponents who were obviously enjoying every rally. Zvereva even set up match point by playing two shots from the back of the court surface.

In taking the trophy with his Australian partner, Mark Woodforde, Woodbridge broke John McEnroe's long-standing record of 19 consecutive doubles finals successes. "I don't think I'm in the class of a McEnroe," he said. "But I guess I must play pretty good."

The Australians certainly played well enough to dispose of the No 5 seeds, Grant Connell and Patrick Galbraith, 7-5, 6-3, 7-6. Once into their stride, they went from strength to strength and never looked like losing their momentum.

In today's game of muscle and might, Woodforde and Woodbridge have concocted a dated, but delightful, antidote. "We win a lot of points by using our brains," Woodbridge said. "We don't go out there and try to overpower teams. We try to incorporate the way doubles was played 15 years ago, and the guys aren't used to it."

Martina Navratilova edged one step closer to Billie Jean King's record of 20 Wimbledon titles when she and Mark Woodforde won the mixed doubles yesterday, beating Manon Bollegraf and Tom Nijssen 6-3, 6-4. Although Navratilova has said many times that she will shed no tears if King's record remains beyond her, her delight at claiming her eighteenth title on centre court was evident.

## Graf battles back from brink to capture fifth singles title

By STUART JONES, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

MINUTES after crumpling tearfully on the shoulder of the Duchess of Kent, Jana Novotna was in the dock. Charged with throwing away the one hundredth women's singles championship to Steffi Graf, she claimed she was innocent; but nobody among an estimated jury of 500 million will believe her heart-breaking story.

Novotna, 24, from Brno in the Czech Republic, will forever be condemned for choking on the prospect of becoming the first outsider to win Wimbledon for 31 years. But the evidence, and her own confession, suggest that she was as guilty of another offence: tactical naivety.

After two hours, she had manoeuvred herself into a virtually unassailable position. Leading 4-1 in the third set, all she had to do to crown the historic occasion was keep the ball in play. Even Graf, on her own admission, was convinced she was "out of it".

It was her game that had, by then, disintegrated. After winning the opening set on a tie-break, she lost concentration. Apart from one consolation game in the second set, she had gained only eight points.

Her forehand, her foundation stone, had crumbled and Novotna, serving at 40-30, stood on the point of going 5-1 ahead. Four double faults and several wild errors later, the

advantage had gone; so had her belief. "It wasn't nerves," she insisted. "I just went for it and it didn't work out."

She recalled that the faulty services had at least stirred Cyclops, the one-eyed monster guarding the line, rather than limped into the net. The signs were that she was pursuing the same attacking policy that had overpowered Gabriela Sabatini and Martina Navratilova in the previous two rounds. But why?

"I won those matches because I went for my shots," Novotna said. "I decided to do exactly the same thing because

I know I can't play different tennis." That, as much as her notoriously fallible resolution, was her undoing.

The combined deficiencies cost her almost £140,000, the difference between first and second prizes, and an achievement that would have established her as an historic figure, the Wimbledon centenary champion. So close and yet so far, as Jim Loehr might now be reflecting. Loehr is a sports psychologist, based in Florida. His job has been to alter Novotna's mental attitude, to change her from a diffident and negative person-

ality, who has been unable to fulfil her undisputed potential, into a winner. Ultimately, she was too positive in going down 7-6, 1-6, 6-4.

Novotna won more points (107 to Graf's 103) and more games (16 to 14) in the second longest final, 2hr 14min, since records were first compiled. She also won the hearts of the world as she exposed her emotions during an official ceremony as theatrical as the match itself.

Graf was unable to contain her joy, either. Without sparing a thought for her own safety, in the light of the

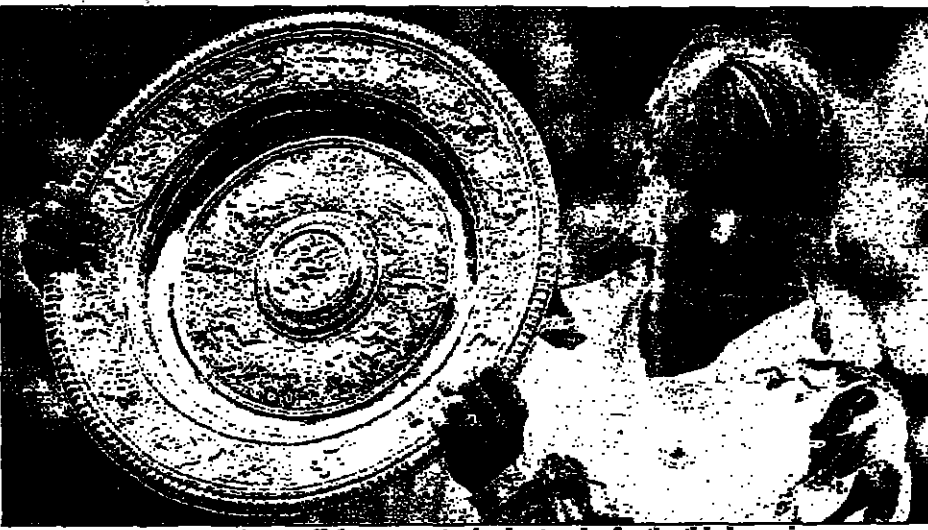
stabbing of Monica Seles, she followed the path taken by Pat Cash six years ago. Clambering up and through the spectators, she embraced each member of her family.

Then came the overt sadness. More than a few observers professed that they, too, shed a tear as the loser was sympathetically offered a Royal shoulder on which to cry. The Duchess also provided verbal reassurance.

"Don't worry," she said. "I know that you will do it." The words were echoed by Hans Mandlikova, Novotna's coach, and perhaps she will be sustained by the memory of her victories over Sabatini and Navratilova. The defeat by Graf, especially as it was largely self-inflicted, could be more haunting, though.

Several hours later, Novotna received another loser's trophy from the Duchess. For the third successive year, she finished runner-up in the women's doubles. She double faulted five times then as well; she was still "going for it" and still paying the price.

Graf, after her third successive title and fifth in six years, was contemplating what to wear at the champions' dinner tonight. She revealed that she had not bothered to purchase a new dress for the occasion. Nobody has received such a reprieve for a ball since Cinderella.



On display: Graf shows off the women's singles trophy for the third year in a row

## Normal service continues

THE women's final on Saturday almost began with a bang when the All England Club was evacuated for a bomb scare. The sniffer dogs, who

suffled round the entire complex each morning looking for Semtex, apparently found something unidentified, unexplosive but distinctly unsavoury in a Belgian journalist's locker.

However, for the vast Wimbledon workforce, including the chairman, John Curry, who were sent packing out of the main buildings because of the false alarm, their day was made by watching Steffi Graf, unperturbed by the incident and practising regardless on an outside court.

## Left speechless

For some people, not even the threat of being blown to smithereens is as frightening as the thought of missing a social engagement. One woman, held up in the traffic jams around the club when the bomb alert was sounded, became pan-stricken when she realised that her day's schedule of entertaining was about to be de-

## DIARY

stroyed by some unthinking terrorist. She accosted the nearest policeman and demanded to be let through the security cordon. Explaining to her that the grounds were not safe and that he was merely trying to protect her, the policeman had no reply when she demanded: "But you must let me through, I have 16 people coming for lunch and the chef isn't even here yet."

## Dutch request

Holding one of the Wimbledon trophies is the dream that inspires so many young hopefuls to pick up their racket and practise. But the Dutch Association in Cyprus has come up with a short cut. It has written to the All England Club explaining that to celebrate its 25th anniversary it is having

a charity auction of sports trophies. Already it has items sent from the football clubs, Ajax, AC Milan and Barcelona, and now it asks: "Please can we have a Wimbledon trophy? Copies of the letter have been forwarded to Steffi Graf and Pete Sampras."

## Crash barrier

People will try any manner of ways to get into the All England Club without a ticket. A popular method among the fairer sex is to arrive at the gate and faint into the security guard's arms in the hope of being carried inside for treatment. Another favourite is to arrive dressed as a player in tennis kit, track suit and carrying an armful of rackets in the hope of blustering through in the wake of a Graf or a Becker. However, so far the cheekiest gatecrasher was the man who ran full pelt towards the main gate yelling: "Stop that man! I am a plain-clothes policeman, let me through." Not one of the above made it past the first barrier.

ALIX RAMSAY

## Sampras too powerful for Courier

David Miller watches a stirring duel between two Americans for the Wimbledon men's crown



FEW tennis matches hinge on a single point, though some may seem to. You could argue that Pete Sampras became Wimbledon men's singles champion when saving set point in the second set tie-break with a nervy block-volley that flew too high and landed a bare two inches inside the baseline.

Had Jim Courier become one set all at that moment, and then still won the third set, we might have had a different story. Courier is your definitive, old-fashioned American sportsman. "I don't play the game to reach finals," he said pointedly, with that steady half-smile, when someone asked how he felt. He had, metaphorically, given blood every yard of the way for almost three hours.

"It stinks," was his assessment of his attitude to defeat, though, ever the realist, he was not pleading hard luck. There was no "would have or could have," he reflected. "I got outplayed."

Up in the box for competitors' relations and friends, at 6-6 in that tie-break, Jim Courier Sr gave a slow, sporting, if ironic, smile. Maybe he sensed then that this was not to be his son's day and, for all a father's disappointment, he could still bring himself to applaud later as Sampras collected the most treasured trophy in tennis.

Sampras deserves applause. The contest may have been as uneventful for much of the time as waiting for a bus but Sampras had given a performance of steadfast application. We were obliged to admire the exceptional concentration of both men, for it was their unwavering professionalism, never negative, that had produced an overdose of boredom-by-accuracy.

The match had been running for 1½ hours before the first break-point disturbed a soporific afternoon against Sampras, with Courier serving at 5-4 down in the second set, and Sampras beating him with a backhand cross-court return on his second service. Courier hung on to force the tie-break. Both players acknowledged that it was the supremacy of Sampras's

second service that was the decisive element.

If the match proved anything, it was that Sampras is, to a degree, the complete player among his contemporaries. He lacks real top spin on either flank but, yesterday, showed that he has the capacity both to stay back and compete on equal terms with a ground-stroke player such as Courier or come forward as a serve-and-volleyer. With sharper volleying, he would have won more easily.

Sampras is not the most popular of champions but that is partially because, other than on television, we hardly ever have a full view of his face. He cringes around between points, staring at his toe caps or the strings of his racket so that all that is visible is the black crown of his head.

Yesterday, there were moments between services when he seemed anywhere but on the centre court: dropping the ball, losing it between his feet, not seeming sure where he was standing. There was nothing unsure, however, once the ball was in play.

If Sampras's power was the more convincing, we had to wait until the first set tie-break, which he took 7-3 for demonstrative proof, and the picture was the same all the way through the second set, when he had set point on Courier's service at 6-5 and survived the set point against him in the tie-break.

So punishing was Sampras's service that it was almost two hours before he was taken even to deuce, and that came when he double faulted in the second game of the third set and double faulted again to drop his first game. Although he immediately broke back with a glorious punched forehand at the end of a long rally, he missed two open-court volleys in the eighth game that cost him a set.

The crowd had to wait almost the duration of the match for the two most memorable rallies: Sampras diving full length for an acute backhand volley as he served for 5-3 and losing the next as both men lunged like sparring leopards in a net rally as Courier served, in vain, to save the day.

## The Return of the Pink Panther.



Missed putt on first extra hole costs Spaniard chance of victory after fine finish

# Faldo holds nerve to triumph in play-off

FROM JOHN HOPKINS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT IN KILKENNY

NICK Faldo raced through the field to win the Carrolls Irish Open in a way that was reminiscent of his performance at Augusta in the 1989 US Masters. He won that event after a last round of 65 and a play-off and he won at Mount Juliet yesterday after a last round of 65 and a play-off.

Faldo's 65 was a new course record. He finished 12 under par for his second victory of the season in Europe. But he only claimed his third Irish Open in a row, a record, and a first prize of £91,660, after withstanding a brilliant finish by José María Olazábal, who birdied two of the three closing holes to force a play-off with the Englishman.

Faldo, however, loses few play-offs. Although his second shot on the first extra hole finished in thick grass, he sank a brave putt from 15 feet. Then he watched as Olazábal, who had played out of a bunker to within six feet, rammed his putt at the hole so that it clipped the edge and stayed out.

At the start of the day Faldo was perfectly poised to make a strike at the leaders. He was four strokes behind and playing 20 minutes ahead of John McHenry and Olazábal. He needed to be out of his blocks like a Linford Christie but if he did so, the roars would roll back to the leaders and put them under the extra pressure of keeping an eye on the world No 1 as well as trying to maintain control of their own games.

On occasions Faldo seems to be too cautious, but not this time. At the 1st he stroked in a putt from 30 feet. At the 2nd he hit a tentative putt from 12 feet and at the 3rd, having hit his tee shot straight at the flag, which was perilously close to the water, he missed from 12 feet.

He threaded a three-wood down the alley that is the 4th, starting it left and bringing it back to the middle of the fairway. Attacking the flag once again, he flew his ball over the water so that it pitched and stopped six feet past the hole. One of Faldo's mannerisms on the putting green is to allow Fanny Sunesson, his caddy, to help him line up his putter head.



Olazábal: second

Another is for him not to move his head until he hears the ball rattle into the cup. He did so on this putt and was duly rewarded with the sound he wanted to hear.

At the long 5th Faldo fashioned a low, heavily-spun wedge from deep grass near the green, the ball pulling up two feet from its target. When that putt went in Faldo was eight under par. He was playing magnificent golf, brave, aggressive and perfectly controlled, golf that obscured the efforts of his playing partner, David Frost.

A long iron was flung through the wind to the heart of the 6th green. It did not matter that it ended 25 feet from the hole. Faldo holed it nonetheless.

His second shot to the 7th was perhaps his best of all in this inspired spell. He faded it in to the flag so that it came to rest no more than 12 feet from the hole. When that putt

## FINAL SCORES

GB and Ireland unless stated  
27th: N Faldo, 72, 67, 72, 65; J M Olazábal (Sp), 68, 67, 71, 69; Faldo won play-off, 28th: D Frost (Ire), 74, 69, 68, 69; S Richardson, 71, 68, 72, 68; C Rocca (Ire), 71, 70, 71, 68; 28th: P O'Malley (Aus), 72, 73, 68, 68; W Westlake (SA), 73, 69, 73, 68; J Hooper (Eng), 71, 68, 72, 72; J Johnson (Swe), 69, 68, 72, 74; 29th: I Woodman, 71, 72, 72, 69; 30th: P McGinley, 73, 71, 69, 70; S Bowmen (US), 70, 71, 71, 73; 31st: W Piley (Aus), 69, 74, 73, 70; 32nd: D Bann (SA), 70, 73, 72, 71; B Langford (Ger), 68, 68, 70, 73; McHenry, 67, 70, 70, 78; 33rd: A Hunter, 72, 70, 74, 71; T Johnston (Can), 72, 70, 74, 71; S Luna (Sp), 68, 71, 76, 72; R Davis (Aus), 71, 73, 71, 72; M James, 72, 70, 72, 73.

disappeared, too, it marked his fourth successive birdie and took him to ten under par. His inward nine was almost pedestrian by comparison, though he holed a putt from 35 feet on the 12th and saved his par on the 16th with a shot from the bottom of a bank played while standing on one leg. Most courageous of all was a 20-yard bunker shot on the 18th and the way he holed the seven-foot putt that allowed to set the new course record.

McHenry had a disastrous last round of 79. Frost could get no closer than to within three strokes of Faldo and Steven Richardson closed with a 69 to move to eight under par. With two holes remaining it looked as though Faldo was far enough ahead of Olazábal to ensure victory. Olazábal was in a bunker on the 16th, 20 feet from the hole and two strokes behind, but he holed that shot and made a miraculous birdie at the 17th to draw level with the Englishman, only to find that Faldo's resolve was greater than his on the first extra hole.



Master blaster: Faldo plays out of a bunker at the 9th on the way to victory at Mount Juliet yesterday

## Neumann keeps up cup tradition

FROM PATRICIA DAVIES IN COLOGNE

LISELOTTE Neumann maintained a Swedish tradition by winning the Hennessy Cup at Refrath, near here, yesterday. She beat Laura Davies, of Britain, at the first hole of a play-off after a final-round 68. Davies, joint leader with Marie-Laure de Lorenzi after three rounds, played an exquisite bunker shot to within inches of the hole for a birdie four at the last to tie Neumann on 280, eight under par. However, Davies is not a devotee of sudden death—her record is now played seven, lost five—and she succumbed to a Neumann birdie at the 17th, the first extra hole.

It is a slight dog-leg right and neither player hit the perfect drive. Neumann fired with the trees on the right and Davies, too far left, had a lie

that proved too tough even for her. She tried to hammer a wedge between the bunkers guarding the green but her ball found the left-hand trap and Neumann, who was just clear of the trees, 133 yards from the pin, hit a perfect eight-iron to three feet.

She did, however, lose the lead to Davies, who went out in 35, one under par, and birdied the 11th and 12th to be nine under. She drove into the trees at the 13th, dropping a shot, and Neumann regained the lead when she nearly holed her tee shot at the 15th.

By this time, Helen Dobson, who had earlier held in one at the 8th with a six-iron, was threatening to win the tournament as well. Winner of the European Masters last week, the Lincolnshire woman was

eight under par after 17 holes and, with Neumann and Davies both dropping shots at the 16th, might have snatched the title. However, she bogeyed the 18th and had to settle for a 66 and third place.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (GB and Ireland unless stated): 28th: L Neumann (Swe), 72, 71, 68, 68; L Davies, 70, 68, 72, 70; Neumann won at 1st play-off hole, 28th: H Dobson, 71, 70, 74, 68; 29th: P Wright, 71, 70, 73, 72; M Neumann (Fin), 73, 68, 70, 70; 30th: L Westlake (SA), 73, 69, 73, 71; A Sorenson (Swe), 71, 73, 70, 70; 31st: A Johnston, 71, 68, 74, 72; 32nd: F Descombes (Bel), 70, 71, 72, 72; H Alderson (Swe), 68, 71, 77, 68; 28th: K Lunn (Aus), 72, 70, 73, 70; 33rd: P O'Malley (Aus), 72, 73, 68, 68; S Coles (Ire), 74, 73, 73, 68; 34th: S Wagh (Aus), 73, 72, 72, 72; M Neumann (Fin), 73, 68, 70, 70; 35th: S Moon (US), 72, 72, 73, 74; D Lead, 72, 72, 74, 72; 36th: A Sheppard, 71, 74, 72, 74; 37th: A Sheppard, 71, 74, 72, 74; 38th: C Doherty (Aus), 73, 73, 74, 72; M Lunn (Aus), 73, 74, 77, 68; 39th: G Stewart, 70, 75, 76, 70; V Pile (Fr), 72, 72, 76, 73.

## Lewis makes plans to take on Bowe

THE breakdown of the Lennox Lewis-Frank Bruno all-British boxing showdown could have hastened a unification contest between Lewis and Riddick Bowe. Lewis's camp expects a 50-50 purse offer from his great rival for a three-fight contest early next year.

As negotiations for a Lewis-Tommy Morrison WBC title clash near completion, the champion's manager, Frank Maloney, claims that Bowe has been outmanoeuvred. Bowe's manager, Rock Newman, is also aiming to arrange a bout with Morrison. If the Morrison-Lewis contest is finalised, it is likely to take place in Las Vegas in the autumn, and would cancel Lewis's earlier plans to face Bruno in September.

Bruce said: "I just wish Lennox and Maloney would come clean about their intentions and stop messing me about. They've strung us along with talk of flying the Union Jack and defending in Britain. But suddenly, it's America getting priority."

## No holding Lessing

TRIATHLON: Simon Lessing showed why he is the world champion by winning his second European title in three years at Echternach, Luxembourg, yesterday. This is the third consecutive year that a Briton has won these championships over the Olympic distance. There was a big disappointment for the defending champion, Spencer Smith, who was disqualified for drafting or taking pace on the bike section.

Lessing shook off the German, Thomas Hellriegel, and ran on to take the European title in 1hr 54min 4sec. It was a great day for Britain but Germany had an even better one with Sabine Westhoff winning the women's title and both the men's and women's German teams taking the team awards.

## Whitaker misses out

EQUESTRIANISM: Jean-Claude Vangenberghe, of Belgium, secured his second important grand prix victory of the season, beating Michael Whitaker, of Britain, on Everest Midnight Madness, by just half a second in Aachen, Germany. Vangenberghe, on Ostr Carpets Carrera, saved vital seconds by taking a diagonal approach to the first fence. Mark Armstrong, of Britain, had a first-round clear but Nick Skelton, John Whitaker and David Broome went out in the same round. Britain's show-jumping squad regained the lead in the Nations Trophy series.

## Wirral team triumphs

CYCLING: North Wirral-Kodak won the British 100km team time-trial championship near Irvine yesterday without the help of their Olympic champion, Chris Boardman. The winning quartet, Peter Longbottom, Simon Lillistone, Matthew Illingworth and Paul Jennings, overcame stiff cross-winds to clock 2hr 4min 52sec, more than four minutes clear of the Delta R T squad. Meanwhile, near York, Boardman broke his own course record by 49 seconds in a 50-mile time-trial, in preparation for an attempt on the one-hour record in Bordeaux on July 23.

## Berriman sharp

FENCING: Quentin Berriman was the top Briton in épée at the world championships in Essen, Germany yesterday with a position in the last 64. After four victories in five contests in the first round, Berriman beat Taboras Gonzales of Colombia, 5-1. In his next match, however, he fell to Angelo Fernandez, of Spain, 6-5. Pavel Kolobkov, of Russia, won the gold medal, 6-5, 3-5, 6-5 over Arnd Schmitt, of Germany, in one of the best encounters of the meeting. The foil was won by Alexander Kock, a local fencer, who defeated Sergei Golubitsky, 4-6, 5-2, 5-2.

## Wales take first title

GOLF: Wales won the European amateur team championship for the first time yesterday when they beat the holders, England, 4-3 in the final at Marianske Lazne, in the Czech Republic. Leading 2-0 after the morning foursomes, Wales required just two points from the afternoon singles but Richard Johnson lost on the final green to Iain Pyman, after being three up with five to play, and Calvin O'Carroll also went down to Matthew Stanford at the last. It was left to the most experienced member of the Welsh side, Mike Macara, to get the vital point, beating Van Phillips at the final hole.

## Australia agree on date

HOCKEY: Australia will play a full international match against England on August 29, probably at Reading. This will be preceded by three training matches at Bisham Abbey, where the Australians will play an England Under-21 side on August 25, an England XI on August 27 and a Great Britain team on August 28. In the Champions Trophy tournament on Saturday, Australia beat Pakistan 2-1 and Germany beat Spain 2-0. Germany's 3-2 victory over Pakistan yesterday put them on course for another meeting with Australia, whom they defeated 2-1 in the Olympic final.

## ICC to review voting rules

BY ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

AS THE administration of world cricket steps out of the dark ages this week with the advent of a professional executive, the small print of the International Cricket Council (ICC) rulebook is to have a thorough overhaul.

As a result, voting procedures are likely to be altered so that there can be no repeat of the subterfuge earlier this year, when the minor, associate members, were able to dictate the venue of the World Cup, in which their role is marginal.

England withdrew from the contest to stage the 1995 World Cup when, even with the support of five of the nine full members, their bid was about to be put to an open vote in which the associate members, ludicrously, would have had the greatest influence. Each of the associate members stood to gain a disproportionate share of the cup pool in the combined bid from the sub-continent and, had the vote been taken, it would have gone against England for all the wrong reasons.

The rules review will be requested at the ICC annual conference this week by both England and Australia. If the meeting agrees that it should

be undertaken by the new chief executive, David Richards, England and Australia, the founder members, will agree to relinquish their outdated right of veto.

The question of the veto is, intriguingly, the last item on the agenda. "I was quite pleased to see it there," Alan Smith, of the Test and County Cricket Board, said wryly yesterday. The unspoken hint is that the countries holding the veto want some firm assurances before agreeing to release it.

"We have accepted that our privileged position is anachronistic and we are prepared to concede it," Smith said. "But both we and Australia think the ICC rulebook needs sorting out. We do not want any more meetings like the acrimonious one in February."

Any rules review must also address issues raised by Martin McCague's appearance for England this week. Australia want the whole question re-examined, with perhaps a mandatory requalification period for a player who has spent most of his life in one country but wants to play for the country of his birth.

Four new associate members are standing for election.

Ireland, Scotland, Nepal and Thailand have applied and, if they are accepted, will qualify to play in the ICC Trophy, the eliminator for the World Cup, in Kenya early next year.

The experiment restricting the bowling of bouncers to one per batsman per over is to be challenged by Pakistan and West Indies. England's view is that the regulation should remain. "It was put in place for three years and has operated for only two," Smith said. "We also happen to believe it has worked."

Graham Gooch will have a particular interest in the debate on the subject of the status of unofficial tours to South Africa. England's stance is that the games on such tours, long regarded as first-class by statisticians, should remain so. On that basis, Gooch scored his hundredth century in India in January, rather than against Cambridge University earlier this season.

The last ICC meeting to be chaired by Sir Colin Cowdrey, who is expected to hand over to Clyde Walcott, will also hear a proposal from New Zealand to increase the minimum number of overs per day in Test cricket from 90 to either 96 or 100.

## Speight comes back to inspire Sussex

BY IVO TENNANT

TO RETURN to the crease after being injured and score a century off 47 balls is as much the stuff of how champions are won as of how comets are composed. This was what happened to Martin Speight at Taunton yesterday. Having had to leave the field on 93, he returned to make 126 in all, an innings that, as might be imagined, was quite sufficient for Sussex to overwhelm Somerset and maintain their quest for the Axa Equity & Law Sunday League title.

Sussex made 302 for eight and, through Jones taking four wickets against his old county, won by 105 runs. Speight's innings, his highest in the competition, took just one ball more than the fastest on record — by a Somerset cricketer, Rose struck a century off 46 balls against Glamorgan at Neath in 1990.

For that matter, who would be a bowler at Cardiff? As if Middlesex had not had enough to contend with in being taken for double centuries by Dale and Richards on Friday, they were given scant respite. This time, it was Dale and James in partnership. They put on 172, a Glamorgan

second-wicket record in any one-day competition. James making his best Sunday score of 94 from 120 balls.

There were runs, too, for Maynard, who struck 43 from 33 balls, and for Richards, who lifted a six on to the pavilion roof. He later took three wickets. Glamorgan finished with 287 for eight, their highest total in this cricket, and once they had removed the first three Middlesex batsmen, Haynes and Giffing among them, for only 14, the result was not in doubt. Glamorgan's championship form has been lauded, and rightly so, but this was their fifth successive victory on Sundays.

Many have been the batsmen whose names have been mentioned with a view to playing for England. One who has been forgotten is Oslter. It may be only one-day cricket but his form has been meritorious: 104 against Norfolk in the NatWest Trophy followed by 69 against Essex last weekend, his highest score in the Sunday League until he made an unbeaten 81 yesterday. Warwickshire made short work of Yorkshire

MAIDSTONE: Kent (4pts) beat Essex by 157 runs

MOST of the 7,500 or so people who thronged Mote Park yesterday went home happy, as Kent remained impressively top of the Sunday League. Those who did not would have faced a Sunday evening making their way through the Darford Tunnel, lamenting the ease with which Kent had rendered Essex, past masters of the limited-overs game, and without three leading batsmen, mere fodder for their own display of skills. Kent batted better, bowled better, and they fielded better. Furthermore, they possessed in the all-round ability of Carl Hooper, their gold-spun West Indian, a trump card of great value. First, a century which helped carry Kent past the formidable 300-run mark; then five wickets which removed first the heart of the Essex batting in the middle order, and then Prichard, their captain, who alone withstood Kent for long.

Hooper shared in a stand with Trevor Ward of 126 for the second wicket in 21 overs, which virtually won the match almost before it had begun. Ward has made only one 50 in first-class cricket this season,

BY JACK BAILEY

but he has been full value on Sundays.

Yesterday, Essex could only blink as he tore into them from the word go. Hooper carried on in a quietly savage way, and then Graham Cowdrey's 45 from 32 balls made sure that Essex would face an impossible task.

Both Hooper and Ward are prolific scorers in this season's Axa Equity & Law League. By the time they had finished pummeling Essex yesterday, they had each passed 500 runs for the season from only eight innings; and pummeled Essex they did. Stephen Andrew must have wondered what hit him. Three fours, and 14 runs



Hooper: dominant

in all, came from his first over, and Kent were off to a rip-roaring start while Andrew wished he was elsewhere.

Andrew's first four overs yielded 51 runs. Others fared better, but not spectacularly well, as Ward lifted the ball over the early ring time and again.

Once Fleming had fallen victim to the second ball he faced — Pringle bowled him the only ball to stop on pitching the whole day long — Hooper, too, dealt summarily with everything on offer.

Darren Cousins, making his debut here, came out of it better than anyone. He was rewarded when he had Ward caught on the mid-wicket boundary in roughly the area where he had previously hit his four sixes, and not a few of his seven fours.

During his innings of 86 from 79 balls, Ward incurred what was described later as a groin twinge. It prevented him from fielding. Essex encountered no such luck with Hooper. The West Indian survived his superb century from 111 balls with almost disdainful ease, returning fresh for his 10 priceless overs during which any lingering hopes fostered by Essex were finally destroyed.







Britain's Olympic gold medal-winners triumph over New Zealanders in Goblets pairs final at Henley Royal Regatta

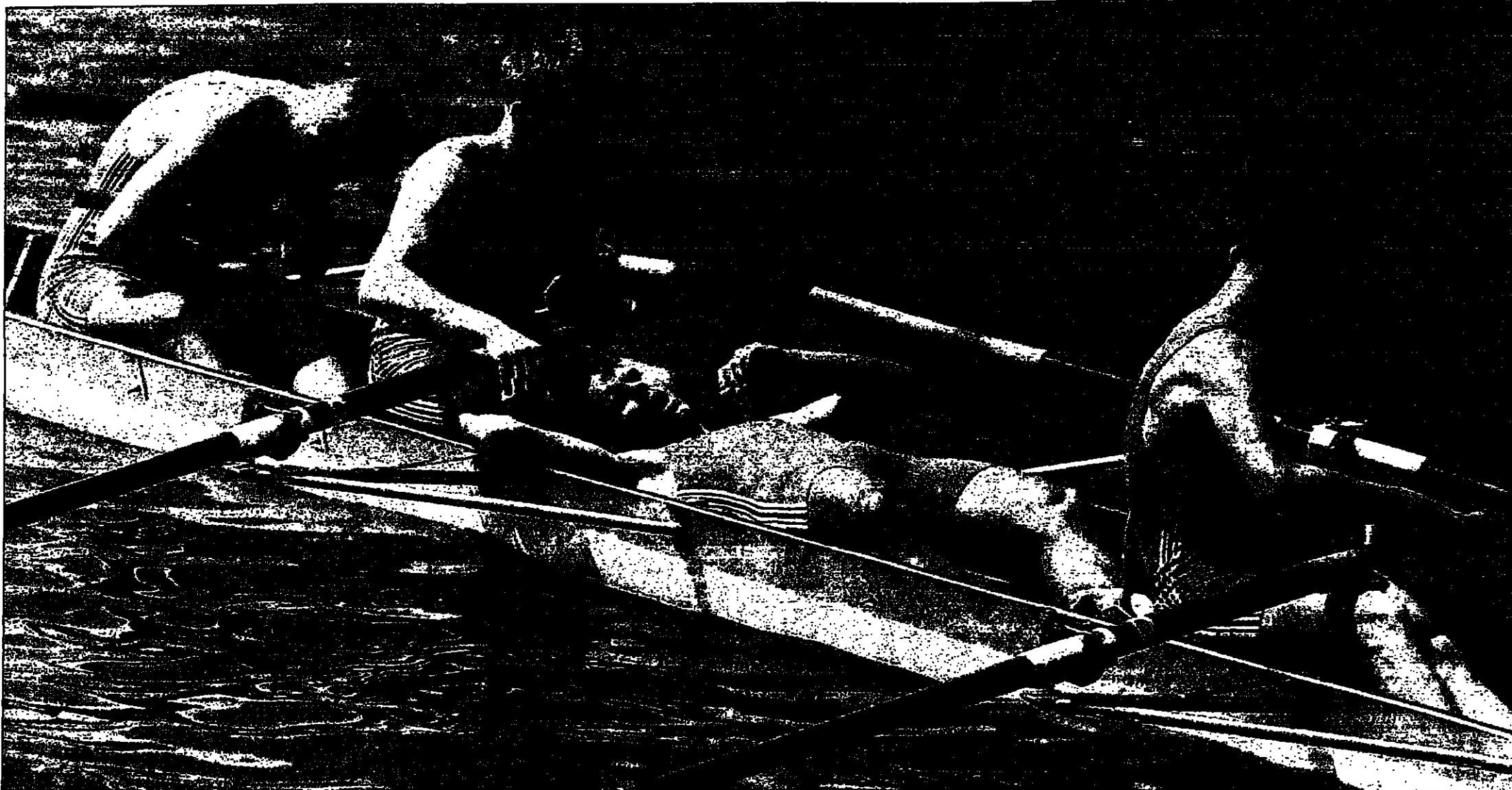
# Exhausted Redgrave clinches double victory

By Mike Rosewell  
ROWING CORRESPONDENT

THE unusual sight of an exhausted Steve Redgrave followed the Stewards' final at Henley Royal Regatta yesterday when Britain's top oarsman completed a double and notched up his twelfth Henley medal. The Goblets pairs final against the New Zealanders in the morning saw Redgrave and his Olympic partner, Matthew Pinsent, well in charge and doing just enough to win, a sensible decision in the light of the Stewards' final later when Redgrave's crew, Leander and London University, held off a German squad combination, with three world gold medal-winners on board, by two-thirds of a length in a magnificent row. Still gasping for breath, Redgrave said: "We were pretty tired, but it held together."

All the other British senior squad crews followed Redgrave's example and did what was expected of them the week before. The top coxed four beat some fellow squad personnel, including the veteran, Martin Cross, in the Prince Philip, although their time was slower than Harvard's, which has a lower status. The senior squad, transformed by Penny Chuter's coaching and stroked by the Wingfield winner, Wade Hall-Craggs, lifted the Queen Mother's Cup from their fellow Great Britain squad lightweighters.

The Grand eights final produced something of an exhibition row from the German national crew, although the trailing British Cambridge and London Universities eight, off now to the Student Games in America, kept their form and were not disgraced. The Olympic sculls gold and silver medal-winners, Thomas Lange, from Germany, and Václav Chalupa, from the Czech Republic, produced a vintage Diamond Sculls final. Less than a length covered the scullers in Barcelona — one foot was the margin at the Henley finish yesterday. While the photo verdict was awaited, Lange was unsure



Heat stroke: the Oxford Brookes University crew eases off after beating Trinity College, Dublin, to lift the Temple Cup at the third attempt at a sweltering Henley Royal Regatta yesterday

and Chalupa, the faster in the run in to the line, thought he had it, but the decision went in Lange's direction, although Chalupa's coach apparently asked to see the picture.

Maria Brandin, a 29-year-old, 13½-stone sculler from Sweden, upset the form book by beating Annelies Bredael, the much smaller Olympic silver medal-winner from Belgium in the women's sculls. Brandin, who trails Bredael in the world rankings, used her weight advantage from the Barrier to the Mile to ease into the lead, her final time being

the fastest of the regatta and thus entering the record book for the new event.

Nottingham County's hopes of a double eights success rose in the morning when their Thames Cup eight won a tough final against Isis, who had impressed more and more through the week, but the Nottingham lightweight eight in the Ladies' Plate, still with six of last year's world silver medal-winners on board, found 2½ stone per man too much to give away to the unbeaten Brown University crew from Rhode Island, that

included one Swiss and one Croatian international oarsman.

Oxford Brookes University made it "third time lucky" in the Temple Cup, powering away from Trinity College, Dublin, and never dropping below 37½ strokes over the whole course. And Brisbane Boys succeeded at the first attempt, something that no other Australian school crew had done at Henley. Everyone, Brisbane Boys included, expected Eton to lead at the Barrier in the Princess Elizabeth final after their sparkling

semi-final against Radley on Saturday. The Australian schoolboys, however, surprised Eton, and perhaps themselves, by remaining level at this point and edging ahead in the second half.

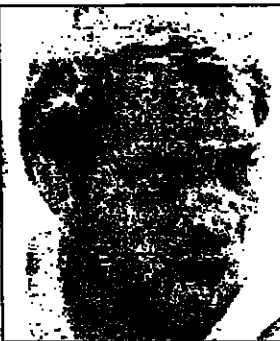
The purely domestic Double Sculls event continued to enthrall until the end. Ian Hopkins and Mark Polecutt, of Molesey, had twice come from behind in their races. Yesterday it was the turn of Ned Kitto and Rupert Redpath, of London and Tyrian, to give the Molesey double a taste of their own treatment.

**Grand Challenge Cup**  
First round  
Cambridge Univ and London Univ bt Uxbridge, 6:59, easily, 3rd 5:50  
Final  
Dorchester (Sus) bt Cambridge Univ and London Univ, 6:11  
Second round  
Brown Univ (US) bt Boulogneville (Fr), 3:56  
Nottingham County and London RC bt Cambridge Univ and Golds, 2:51, 6:19  
Final  
Brown Univ bt Nottingham County and London RC, 6:14  
Thames Cup  
Fourth round  
Brown Univ (US) bt Harvard Univ (US), 6:39  
Nottingham County bt ASPI Norwiche (Holl), 2:54  
Leander and London Univ bt Uxbridge (Sus), 6:36  
Fifth round  
Nottingham County bt Brown, 6:21  
Leander and London RC bt ASPI, 6:27  
Final  
Nottingham County bt Leander and London RC, 6:22  
Stewards' Cup  
Second round  
Dorchester (Sus) bt Nottingham County A, 6:54  
Leander and London Univ bt Uxbridge (Sus), 6:13  
Final  
Leander and London Univ bt Dorchester (Sus), 6:44  
Temple Cup  
Fourth round  
Oxford Brookes Univ bt UMC Cardiff, 1:41, 6:58  
TCD (Ire) bt Queens Univ (Ire), 6:37  
Final  
Oxford Brookes Univ bt TCD, 6:39  
Fawley Cup  
First round  
Leander and London Univ bt St George's, 6:25  
Windsor Boys bt Henley, 1:7, 7:21

Wallingford and Peterborough bt Marlow and Chichester, 1:7, 7:10  
Welling and Biston Leander bt Abingdon School, 2:41, 7:21  
Second round  
Windsor Boys bt Durham, 1:6, 6:58  
Welling and Biston Leander bt Wallingford and Peterborough, 1:6, 7:08  
Final  
Welling and Biston Leander bt Windsor Boys, 2:41, 6:51  
Queen Mother Cup  
Second round  
Tideway and Molesey County bt Colliers (Fr), 6:58  
Nottingham County and Golds bt City of Oxford, 6:50  
Final  
Tideway and Molesey County bt Nottingham County and Golds, 6:36  
Princess Elizabeth Cup  
Fourth round  
Eton bt Radley, 1:41, 6:36  
Bathurst (Aus) bt Kingston Grammar, 1:41, 6:41  
Final  
Bathurst bt Eton, 1:41, 6:36  
Prince Philip Cup  
Second round  
Leander and Molesey County bt Cambridge Univ and Golds, 3:7, 7:20  
Molesey and London Univ bt Zags (Ire), 1:41, 7:58  
Final  
Leander and Molesey County bt Molesey and London Univ, 1:41, 7:10  
Silver Goblets and Micallef Cup  
Third round  
Redgrave and Pinsent bt Weedon and Smith, 3:15  
Coventry and Clayton bt Richardson and Clifton, 1:41, 6:05  
Final  
Redgrave and Pinsent bt Coventry and Clayton, 1:7, 7:22  
Wyfold Cup  
Fourth round  
Leander and London Univ bt St George's, 6:25  
Windsor Boys bt Henley, 1:7, 7:21

Final  
London RC B bt Leander, 4:41, 6:55  
Visitors' Cup  
Third round  
London Univ bt Imperial College, 3:8, 7:10  
Kings, Chester bt Leeds Univ, 2:41, 7:14  
Final  
Kings, Chester bt London Univ, 1:7, 7:03  
Bathurst Cup  
Fourth round  
Golds bt Leander, 1:7, 7:19  
Harvard Univ (US) bt London Univ, 1:41, 7:19  
Final  
Harvard Univ bt Golds, 3:51, 7:05  
Double Sculls Cup  
Third round  
Kiloe and Redpath bt Otto and Heuseler, 6:51, 7:55  
Holly and Pollock bt Colliers and Lees, 1:41, 7:33  
Final  
Kiloe and Redpath bt Holly and Pollock, 2:7, 7:32  
Diamond Sculls  
Third round  
V Chalupa bt P M Heining, 5:8, 6:11  
M Tige bt J M Ernst, 5:8, 6:12  
T Lange bt T M Summers, 1:41, 6:05  
M H Hansen bt W A Theed, 6:05, 6:25  
Fourth round  
Chalupa bt Tige, 6:05, 7:55  
Lange bt Hansen, 2:41, 7:33  
Final  
Lange bt Chalupa, 1:7, 7:39  
Women's Single Sculls  
Second round  
E Lipe bt B Lawson, 6:45, 6:55  
A M Bredael bt P J Baker, 3:41, 6:55  
M H Brandin bt M Kneze-Zalozar, 6:45, 6:54  
Hansen bt G B Kamenova, 4:41, 6:44  
Third round  
Brandin bt Lipe, 6:41, 6:41  
Brandin bt Bredael, 2:41, 6:34

## Redgrave praises quality of women's event



Redgrave: supportive

STEPHEN Redgrave, the triple Olympic medal-winner, has lent his support to the argument that women's competition should be a permanent fixture at Henley Royal Regatta (Jane Elliott writes).

As if in response to the traditional argument that women's rowing was not good enough for Henley, Redgrave said: "The women's event is a better competition and of a much higher standard than the men's." He also disagreed that including more women's events would push the event to six days. "There are far too many eights events, 20-minute gaps between some races, and all Sunday morning is free."

Jeremy Handley, MP for Richmond and Barnes and a member of the cabinet committee for women's issues, also gave his backing to women competing at Henley.

"They are nothing short of excellent, and it would be a tragedy if women were excluded in the future merely because they are women," Handley, a spectator at Henley, said.

As minister of state for the armed forces, Handley is responsible for ensuring women get a fair deal in the services. "If women are good enough to serve at sea, which they certainly are, they are good enough to serve on the river."

Tradition is important, but not at the expense of equal opportunity at every level.

Women were excluded from Henley for 154 years and even after their admission this year, there is no guarantee that they will return. The British women feel they could be successful at both world and Olympic levels if they could increase their profile and thus generate financial backing.

In an attempt to do this, they started women's Henley six years ago. The Royal Regatta organisers have pushed their cause downstream, refusing them permission to use the Royal Regatta site.

## Cipollini achieves breakthrough

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

MARIO Cipollini, of Italy, erased the only blot on his first career by winning the Tour de France yesterday. Cipollini's claim to be the fastest man on a bicycle, backed by an impressive record of 24 previous sprint wins since the start of last year, badly needed to be sealed by a victory in the world's greatest race. He finally clinched it at the western coastal resort of Les Sables d'Olonne with a powerful surge to move clear of the pack in the final 200 metres of the 221-km stage from Lucon.

Cipollini, 26, came to last year's Tour with a career record of ten stage victories in the Giro d'Italia and hot favourite to take the sprint in the French race by storm. But bad luck and poor form dogged him and he abandoned without a stage win. The sprint victory was his ninth of the season and his sixth in France after three in the Paris-Nice race and two in the Tour of the Mediterranean.

The Italian withstood the

challenges of Wilfried Neilsen, of Belgium, and Laurent Jalabert, of France, who took the green jersey as points winner in last year's Tour. Miguel Indurain, of Spain, the defending champion, extended the eight-second lead he took after winning Saturday's prologue, picking up a four-second time bonus in an intermediate sprint to go 12 seconds ahead of Alex Zulete, of Switzerland, in the

overall positions. In the final straight along the resort's narrow esplanade, barely suitable for a mass sprint finish, six riders fell in a spectacular crash, including Jean-Cyril Robin, of France, who hurt a thigh, his compatriot, Thierry Marie, who tore his shirt and Cipollini's great sprint rival, Uzbek Djamolidine Abdoujaparov.

Tour organisers said later that the riders who fell would

all be given the same time as the main peloton as the crash occurred near the finishing line. Abdoujaparov received several cuts and bruises and Giuseppe Citterio, of Italy, gashed his left knee. Sergei Uchakov, of Ukraine, and Marco Artungho, of Italy, were unhurt.

The stage across the undulating Vendee countryside was raced in searing heat but riders averaged an exceptionally fast 44 kph and all 180 finished within four seconds of the winner.

The stage featured several attempted breakaways, including a long one involving six riders who went almost three minutes clear at one point. The Italians, Bruno Cenghialta, Davide Cassani and Massimo Ghiroto, the Frenchman, Francois Simon and Roman Fensek, and Dane Per Pedersen, got away only 74 kms and were caught only 109 kms later. Today's second stage takes the race north along the Brittany coast over 227.5 kms to Vannes.

## Bullimore humbled by tiddlers

By BARRY PICKTHALL

DESPITE being first across the line at the start of the two-man round Britain yacht race yesterday, Tony Bullimore's 60ft monohull, Global Challenger, was promptly overhauled by a succession of smaller craft led by two 35-footers, Cutfish, skippered by Peter Bainbridge, and Brian Thompson's trimaran, Seaverles Challenge.

Even more embarrassing was the initial backward progress of Steve Fossett's 60ft trimaran, La Kota, the much-touted greyhound in the 52-strong fleet. Fossett was last away and very nearly lost out of the Sound behind Ross Hobson's 26ft LiveWire, the smallest boat in the race.

Two weeks ago, when Hobson's yacht was badly damaged in an accident, the American was still searching for a suitable boat. His purchase of Florence Arthaud's single-handed transatlantic record-holder, Groupe Pierre I, was finalised only last week.

The voyage out to the Edystone Light, the first mark on the 230-mile initial stage of the race to Crosshaven in Ireland, provided him, and his co-skipper, David Scully, with a steep learning curve; and when they finally got La Kota wound up, they creamed through the fleet at 20 knots to pip Seaverles Challenge at the Rock.

Another to steal thunder was Dirk Gunt's former Belgian Whitbread Round the World Race yacht, Tomidi Rucanor. He and his crewman, Michel Kleinjans, beat Loic Blannen and Patrice Carpentier, aboard Jusqu'au Bout-du-Monde, to the Edystone.

## Packer's team adds to Cowdray misery

By JOHN WATSON

THE challenge for the high-goal Polo Skills polo trophy was staged on the Lawns ground at the Cowdray Park club yesterday between Ellerton White, owned by Kerry Packer, and Lord Cowdray's side. Both teams had an aggregate handicap of 22 and the match, which was also a league B game for the Davidoff Gold Cup, was won 14-6 by Ellerton White.

The Cowdray side has suffered an ill-starred season. With the retirement through

injury of two regular players, Alan Kent and Charles Pearson, it has revised its line-up. Martin Glue, taking Kent's place, went to back, while Adrian Wade replaced Pearson at one; and both were riding unfamiliar ponies. Lord Charles Beresford moved up to the pivot position, leaving only Martin Vidou in his usual slot at two.

Ellerton deploying two ten-handicapped and two ones, appeared to be less flexible, but once they were in action their Argentine ten-goalers, Gonzalo Feres and the 18-

year-old, Adolfo Cambiaso, seemed more like a 22-goal team, while their No. 1, Tarkin Southwell, played probably above his modest handicap. With three goals from the mallet of Feres and three from Cambiaso, they were leading 6-2 before the end of the second chukka, and by breaking in time they had made it 8-3.

Then, in the fourth chukka, Cowdray suffered yet another casualty. Beresford fell from his pony and was rolled on before being taken off by ambulance. His substitute

was the Australian six-handicap, Derek Reid, who served Cowdray Park well.

The second British open championships encounter of the afternoon, in League C at Windsor, was won, 8-5, by C S Brooks against Les Lions. Ellerton Black beat Maple Leafs 10-8 in League A.

ELLERTON WHITE: 1, T Southwell (1); 2, A Cambiaso (10); 3, G Feres (10); Derek Reid (1).  
COWDRAY PARK: 1, A Wade (4); 2, M Vidou (7); 3, Lord C Beresford (10) Reid (9); Beresford (9).  
CS BROOKS: 1, J Daniels (2); 2, A Snow (2); 3, O Finchart (8); Back: R Vane Nicot.  
LES LIONS: 1, T Staherine (8); 2, G Cassel (8); 3, E Threl (10); Back: M Gotschick (1).

TAKE A SWING AT THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP QUIZ



No problem: Sandy Lyle swinging into action with a typically masterful stroke

## Win a sporting day out at Royal St George's

Here's your chance to enjoy a memorable day out and see at first hand the world's leading golfers in action at the Open Championship at Royal St George's, Sandwich, Kent, July 15-18.

The Times, in association with Rank Xerox, Official Supplier to The Open, is offering readers the opportunity to win one each of eight pairs of tickets for The Open — two pairs of tickets per day for the four days of the championship (16 tickets in all).

And there's more: the eight competition winners and their partners will be entitled to use the exclusive St Andrew's Suite for morning coffee, lunch and afternoon tea.

The Open starts on Thursday, July 15 (first tee-off 7.15am) and ends on Sunday, July 18. Apart from the golf, more than 100 companies will display a wide range of equipment in the Tented Village.

**THE QUESTIONS**  
1 Who was the last Open at Royal St George's?  
A Bill Rogers  
B Sandy Lyle  
C Bernhard Langer  
2 Where will the 1997 Ryder Cup be held?  
A United States  
B England  
C Spain  
3 Rank Xerox produced the first fax for general use. In which year did the company first demonstrate this product?  
A 1954  
B 1964  
C 1974

If you have solved the answers to all three questions PHONE IN YOUR ANSWERS ON 0891 700156 before midnight on Wednesday, July 7

You will be asked to give your answers, your name, address and phone number. Calls cost 36p per minute cheap rate, 48p per minute at all other times

The winners will be selected at random from the all-correct entries received by midnight on Wednesday, July 7 and notified by post. The editor's decision is final. Times competition rules apply

مركز زلازل



# Opera House in tune for Ascot

By JULIAN MUSCAT

OPERA House served the classic generation notice of his intent with a stirring victory in Saturday's Coral-Eclipse Stakes at Sandown. The five-year-old called on a combination of raw talent and grim determination to turn back a late thrust from the Italian horse, Misi, who shaped to create an upset of stunning proportions in this important ten-furlong test.

With Tenby and Barathra well beaten in third and fifth respectively, the honour of the



Close encounter: Opera House narrowly resists Misi's late flourish in the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown

three-year-old crop now rests exclusively on the powerful shoulders of Commander In Chief. The Derby winner faces a stern examination of his worth in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes later this month, but just from Opera House, who returned to form in the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud yesterday. It promises to be a thrilling confrontation.

For much of the Eclipse, Opera House looked poised for a comfortable victory. But, as Michael Kinane eased him to the front, approaching the final furlong, Frankie Dettori conjured a rare spurt from Misi that was to carry them to within a short head of victory. The crowd sensed a shock in the making, but Kinane, riding with sublime confidence, relied on hands and heels in the last 100 yards to give trainer Michael Stoute a first victory in this prestigious event.

"It is a very, very good

feeling I can assure you," Stoute said yesterday from his Newmarket base. "It more than makes up for Stagecraft's narrow defeat in 1991 and Eddery's disqualification from second place in 1981. Opera House, winner of the Coronation Cup last month, gave Shaikh Mohammed his second group one victory in Europe this season. Remarkably, each of his four individual winners — Opera House, Barathra, Intrepid and Kort Wood — are by the Irish-based stallion Sadlers' Wells, himself victorious in the 1994 Eclipse. Little wonder, then, that the Dubai patron had 19 of his mares covered by Sadlers' Wells this year.

Opera House does not take after his sire. "He is a lightly-framed horse compared to what Sadlers' Wells," Stoute said. "In that respect he takes after the female side of his family." Stoute should

know, he trained both Opera House's dam, Colospin, and his granddam, Reprocolor, for Meon Valley Stud proprietor, Egon Weinfeld.

His 375-acre nursery, in Hampshire, has produced several notable racehorses in recent years, among them Bella Colara, Milligram and Stagecraft, a three-part brother to Opera House. Shaikh Mohammed always keeps a close eye on the yearling crop for Stagecraft at the Newmarket yearling sales and also gave 330,000 guineas for Opera House.

Even then, Weinfeld believes he does well if he manages to break even each year on his breeding operation. The price he pays to maintain his set-up is clearly worth every penny. "It is a fantastic feeling to be involved with a horse which has won the Eclipse."

## Lyric Fantasy's absence frees Eddery for Elbio

THE withdrawal of Lyric Fantasy from Thursday's July Cup has paved the way for Pat Eddery to partner Elbio in the Newmarket showpiece (Julian Muscat writes).

Eddery, Lyric Fantasy's regular rider, steps in because Walter Swinburn has been called for Ben Hanbury's Midship, an intended runner in the group one sprint. It was Swinburn who steered Elbio to a scintillating victory in the King's Stand Stakes.

"It looks as though Pat will be on board," Eddery's trainer, Peter Makin, said yesterday. "He rode the horse in the Breeders' Cup Sprint last year. Either way, we shouldn't be lacking as far as the jockey is concerned."

Of the 13 declared at yesterday's five-day stage, Shaikh Mohammed has three representatives: Keen Hunter, the French-trained Zeilen and Wolfhound. The latter may be forced to miss the race if the ground rides fast.

College Chapel, the unbeaten Cork and Orrery Stakes winner trained by Vincent O'Brien, has done all his racing with some give in the ground. "All the apparent dangers are at their best on soft ground so we have to be hopeful," Makin said.

Elbio will be making his third attempt at the July Cup. He finished fourth under Frankie Dettori last year and third, in Swinburn's hands, in 1991.

**4.05 CORAL-ECLIPSE STAKES**  
(Group 1, £147,700, 1m 2f 7y)  
Opera House (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
Korona (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
Alonso (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
Tenby (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
Barathra (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
Misi (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
Kort Wood (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
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Hampshire (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
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Walter Swinburn (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
Ben Hanbury (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
Midship (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y

**2.00 KIRKSTON HANDICAP**  
(Group 2, £25,000, 1m 2f 7y)  
Opera House (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
Korona (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
Alonso (J. Muscat) 1m 2f 7y  
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**THUNDER**  
2.00 KIRKSTON  
2.30 PRINCE  
3.00 MURRAY  
3.30 BERTIE  
5.00 ELTON LEDGER (nap)  
5.30 GONE TROPP  
Our Newmarket Correspondent: 4.30 Al Senat.  
The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 5.00 ELTON LEDGER.

**GOING: GOOD TO FIRM** **DRAW: NO ADVANTAGE** **SIS**

**2.00 SCRAPSTON HANDICAP**  
(Group 2, £25,000, 1m 2f 7y)  
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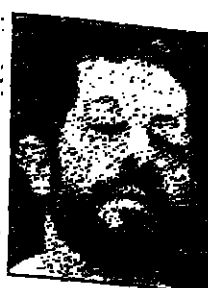
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**THEATRE page 28**  
A new wave of imports  
shows how American  
dramatists are coming  
to terms with Aids

# ARTS

**BOOKS page 29**  
A heartbreaking story  
worthy of Kipling:  
Victoria Glendinning on  
a poet's autobiography



How a classic movie becomes a Lloyd Webber musical: David Robinson talks to Christopher Hampton



Christopher Hampton, left, who has collaborated on the book and lyrics for Andrew Lloyd Webber's new musical version of *Sunset Boulevard*; and, right, Gloria Swanson as Norma Desmond in Billy Wilder's original film version

## Second dawn on Sunset

To make a musical of *Sunset Boulevard* sounds like sacrilege on the scale of Mel Brooks's *Springtime for Hitler*, desecration of a cult object of the sanctity of *Casablanca* or *The Maltese Falcon*. But then, *Jesus Christ Superstar* was Andrew Lloyd Webber, too.

*Sunset Boulevard* might seem to belong ineluctably to the screen. It is the quintessential film about Hollywood, still undated after 43 years. "It is about rejection," says the playwright Christopher Hampton, who (fittingly, for the author of *Tales from Hollywood*) has collaborated with Don Black on book and lyrics, "and Hollywood is above all a place where rejection figures more than anywhere else."

The story centres on a one-time star of silent movies who cannot accept that she has been discarded and forgotten by the studios and the public. She haunts her lonely and decaying Hollywood mansion, forever planning a return to the screen, to keep faith with the fans she believes are still waiting. Her only companion is a solemn, silent manservant — long ago, it appears, both her director and her husband. Into this web accidentally wanders another Hollywood reject, a failed and penniless Hollywood writer. He sees a real ticket in humoring Norma's megalomani-

ac fantasies, working with her on the *Salome* script she plans for her comeback. Too late she discovers he is hopelessly trapped.

The original script was by Billy Wilder, Charles Brackett and a mysterious third writer, D.L. Marshman. "He may have been the one who came along and said, 'How about a story about this old star who...'" Hampton says. The skilfully constructed melodrama is rich in dialogue, which fans can still quote in chunks.

The real resonance of the Wilder film comes, however, from its curious documentary element. Gloria Swanson, who plays Norma Desmond, really had been a great silent star. A photogenic Chicago shopgirl, she was recruited to the local film studios and then spotted by Cecil B. De Mille who turned her into a star. A legend both for her exotic beauty and the sophistication of her clothes, which profoundly influenced American

fashion, she claimed never to wear the same dress twice.

Early in her career, she declared: "I have decided that when I am a star, I will be every inch and every moment the star! Everybody from the studio gatekeeper to the highest executive will know it." They did. Stars were America's equivalent of royalty. When Swanson returned from Europe in 1925 with a titled new husband, the Marquis de la Falaise, there were brass bands in New York and motorcades in Hollywood. Although she had a good voice and was perfectly fitted for studios and the public wanted new stars and new sensations. Just turned 30, Swanson was cast aside by Hollywood. By 1950, when she made *Sunset Boulevard*, she was like Norma Desmond herself: a relic from a remote age.

*Sunset Boulevard* eerily resurrected Swanson's own past. The studio that made the film, and

which physically figures in it, was Paramount, where she had been undisputed queen in the Twenties. Cecil B. De Mille, at the time still active and at work on *Samson and Delilah* at Paramount, plays himself, addressing Norma Desmond, as he always had Gloria Swanson, as "young fellow".

Even more piquant was the casting of Erich von Stroheim in the role of Max the manservant. Von Stroheim had been one of the greatest but also the most ungovernable directors of silent Hollywood. His ruthless quest for perfection and his consequent extravagance had constantly brought him into conflict with producers, which resulted in tragic frustration of his projects.

In 1928, Swanson — backed by her protector (and rather more), Joseph Kennedy, patriarch of the Kennedy clan — hired Stroheim to direct her in *Queen Kelly*. When the costs escalated, Swanson sacked Stroheim and finished the film herself. There seems to have been no contact between them from that time until *Sunset Boulevard*.

In the film, the guests at Norma's weekly card parties are played by other legendary figures: Buster Keaton, H.B. Warner, who had played Christ in De Mille's *King of Kings*, and Anna Q. Nilsson, a blonde Swedish silent-film beauty.

"Of course, this is one of the scenes we could not do," Hampton says. "We cannot reproduce the special resonances. But they seem to have come almost by accident. You know Wilder originally wanted Mae West and Montgomery Clift for the roles?"

"Yes, I suppose that if there had still been any legendary stars of stage musicals, we might have used them to achieve an equivalent result. I am sure, for instance, that if Jessie Matthews had still been alive and active, Andrew would have wanted her for the part. He has a huge enthusiasm for her."

"The age difference between the old star and the young writer is not as great in the stage version: Pam-

Lupone is 43, I think. Swanson was just over 50, but she was still a very beautiful, elegant woman."

Forty-three years on, the only major survivor from the film is Billy Wilder, now 87. "He's coming from LA for the premiere. He has been very encouraging from the start. I first met him ten years ago, when *Tales of Hollywood* was performed in Los Angeles. A year or two later I wrote to him about adapting *Sunset Boulevard*. He was quite keen — this is the third of his films to be turned into a musical — but said that the rights belonged to Paramount. Paramount refused to consider it."

"Later I talked to Andrew Lloyd Webber, who turned out to have had exactly the same idea, and exactly the same response from Paramount. So we decided to work together; and eventually Paramount agreed. Of course, they get a sizable piece of the action."

"Billy Wilder unfortunately gets

nothing. He was an employee and the rights all belong to the studio. Andrew tried very hard to persuade Paramount to pass something on, but they refused. Wilder wrote to us and thanked us for our efforts, but told us not to waste our time. 'I've been around Hollywood long enough,' he said, 'to know that people here have rubber pockets so they can steal the soap.'"

Hampton admits he has never liked musicals. "I found them too artificial. But I enjoyed this. It was the first time I had collaborated on a script, and I found that stimulating. Don Black and I really wrote it around a table. It is particularly good to collaborate on the lyrics."

Aficionados of the film will be relieved to find their favourite lines still intact. "We didn't need to talk. We had faces then... I still am big. The pictures got small... Ready for my close-up, Mr De Mille!" The latter, however, is not now the last line of the show. "We have something else for that," says Hampton. "Of course, the musical has a lot less dialogue than the original, but 75 per cent of the dialogue in the show comes from the original script. If you have something good, why mess about with it?"

● *Sunset Boulevard* is in preview at the Adelphi Theatre (071-344 0055) and opens next Monday

### Swanson's past was resurrected

### The favourite lines are left intact

Rodney Milnes enjoys the world premiere in Cheltenham of Michael Berkeley's new opera

## Black Sheep: a production to flock to

No need for ifs and buts: Baa-Baa Black Sheep is a hearteningly successful new opera, and Michael Berkeley surely the most engaging operatic talent to have emerged here since Judith Weir. He has come up not through some Studio or Verity but via 15 years of steady composition in other disciplines and, as in the case of Weir, his opera (performed at the Everyman Theatre) was originally commissioned jointly by the Cheltenham Festival and the now defunct Kent Opera. Opera North and the BBC have stepped in: the piece will be televised, and it joins the ON repertory in the autumn.



Excellent: Ann Taylor-Morley and William Dazeley

The gestation and subject of Berkeley's Kipling opera were outlined by the composer in these pages last week. With hindsight, the idea of marrying the eponymous short story and *The Jungle Book* is so obvious that it is a wonder nobody thought of it before. Thank heavens nobody has, because David Malouf has done it with great sensitivity: his libretto is succinct, clearly organised and — in its extreme simplicity of syntax — ideally suited to musical setting.

So is the darkness subject matter. The child Kipling, sent home to England by his parents to a Victorian regime of

bullying and birching, seeks escape in *Jungle Book* fantasy. The doubling of real-life characters and animals is beautifully handled, and the way the child Mowgli (treble), still unable to cope, creates an adolescent alter ego (baritone), makes for a rich and complex dramatic texture.

The fact that Mowgli is also rejected by the jungle creatures and his parents' community compounds the protagonist's alienation. Maybe, mixing in First Love as well as over-egging the pudding: the

poor boy has problems enough without that as well.

There is no question of the subject being too particular — even in Cheltenham there would be too few patrons with direct experience of reverse colonial exile and routine cruelty. There are countless ways in which a child can feel abandoned or an adolescent alienated from society, and I cannot believe that anyone in any audience will be unaffected by what unfolds on stage.

There may be those on the sterner fringes of the critical

fraternity who will find Berkeley's musical language on the conservative side: there are, I regret to have to report, several tunes of Prokofievian generosity that invite repeated re-hearing. But the cult of absolute originality is a comparatively recent and rather dotty one. Verdi benefited from the example of Donizetti, Wagner from that of Weber (and Liszt and Gluck), Puccini from that of Massenet. Berkeley's compositional forbears include his father, Sir Lennox, his godfather, Britten; Ravel and Stravinsky — all good masters. He writes with instinctive theatricality: the bustling opening of his opera, like those of Britten's *Galvani* and Tippett's *Midsummer Marriage*, grabs the audience's attention immediately.

Berkeley also writes with welcome economy. The complex action is contained in less than two hours of music and three acts, and in the context of this near-Javanese density, I would beg Opera North to restore the suppressed first interval. When so much is being thrown at you, you need a break to sort it all out. And I would beg Berkeley, before the autumn revival, to consider thinning out one or two passages where his exuberance of instrumentation cannot help covering the voices. His word-

setting is so natural, so eloquent, so direct, that you regret all the more being unable to hear everything.

David Blight's designs offer magically simple transformations, from the "House of Desolation" to the jungle and back, and his fantasy costumes are a delight. Perhaps rashly, Jonathan Moore's busy production tries to match the density of the music: less could yield more.

The excellent cast is headed by the treble Malcolm Lorimer and the baritone William Dazeley sharing Mowgli-Punch. Ann Taylor-Morley as the Sister, Eileen Hulse as three Mothers, and Fiona Kimm as the terrifying Aoudia. Paul Daniel conducts with great spirit, reveling in the music's passion, terror and beauty. A major event, I think.

NOW that the enduring partnership of Michael Nyman and film-director Peter Greenaway no longer endures, will Nyman's music expand in unforeseen directions?

Some evidence for the cultural jury was on show at this concert, since each half began with one of the new works from a recent album of commissions, entitled *Time Will Pronounce*. For the rest of the evening, extracts from another CD, *The Essential Michael Nyman Band*, satisfied those in the audience who have Nyman neatly wrapped up as England's answer to Ennio Morricone. On other occasions, these latter pieces, drawn from Greenaway films, have driven critics out into the night. Perhaps we rock writers are made of sterner stuff, volume-wise, although it must be said that Nyman's propensity for brazen sonorities, delivered *ultra brio*, massages the ears in parts that even thrash metal cannot reach.

Of the two latest works, *The Convertibility of Late Strings* was a dense harpsichord piece composed, as Nyman has

## Music is the massage

Michael Nyman Band  
Festival Hall

written, in a "toccata-like form". Played with spirit by Virginia Black, its crazed variations rumbled and side-tracked as if accompanying a Keystone Kops silent movie. *Time Will Pronounce*, inspired by a poem by Joseph Brodsky and performed by the Trio of London, seemed a more substantial work.

At times, the piano part proved that three really can make a crowd, but in concert the odd rhythmic discontinuities made better sense than they do on the recording.

Nyman is moving from pastiche to a form of expressionism. Premature judgments on how this will turn out would be hazardous, although one conclusion became obvious. Nyman's loyal and vociferous audience, like all such gatherings, loves the old stuff.

True to the spirit with which he began this band, pieces such as *An Eye for Optical Theory* were played by the 12-piece ensemble in pub knockabout mode. People tapped their feet to the Goddilla rhythms and enjoyed the enjoyment.

After all the talk of Nyman's plunder of the 17th century, what was striking hearing the music without Greenaway's visuals was the recurrent suggestion of so-called ice-cream chords — the type of rudimentary cycle which underpinned the croonings of many 1950s pop idols. Instead of Bobby Vinton, we had soprano Sarah Leonard, who ended the show by attacking "Memorial" and "Miranda" with gusto.

DAVID TOOP

**AN INSPECTOR CALLS**  
By J.B. Priestley  
ROYAL NATIONAL THEATRE

Winner of 4 Olivier Awards  
"THE PRODUCTION OF THE YEAR"

BOX OFFICE  
FIRST CALL



Apollon's  
total  
recall

# Drama out of desolation

**Matt Wolf reports on the growing number of plays, in America and Britain, tackling the subject of Aids**

The impact of Aids on American theatre continues to leave its mark, casting about the careers of performers, writers and directors. From this devastation, a provocative theatrical literature has emerged: Aids plays that approach the disease not head-on but obliquely, either as metaphor or as a fact with which its characters are very familiar.

Some writers, of course, continue a full-frontal approach. *The Destiny of Me*, Larry Kramer's anguished follow-up to his 1985 play, *The Normal Heart*, is a memory play told from the hospital bed of Kramer's alter ego, the Aids activist Ned Weeks. Seen off-Broadway last season, the play is due on the West End in the autumn, directed by and starring Simon Callow.

In November, the National will open both parts of Tony Kushner's seven-hour *Angels in America*, which explores the social consequences of Aids as folded into a sustained political assault on the America of the Reagan/Bush years. *Millennium Approaches*, the first part of the double bill, won the London Evening Standard drama award last year, and a Tony award on Broadway last month. The West End currently has Bill Russell's *Elegies for Angels*, *Punks and Raging Queens*, less a play than a staged memorial service. Meanwhile, Paul Rudnick's *Jeffrey* continues to be an off-Broadway first: a flat-out comedy about Aids.

Alongside these plays are others which respond to Aids often without mentioning it. In Tennessee Williams's *Love, Love, Love*, two couples share a summer beach-house warily resisting the ravaging pool set to infect. *Prelude to a Kiss*, Craig Lucas's Broadway hit, tells a fabulist tale of a bridegroom whose young wife's vibrant soul ends up encased within an old man's body: coming from the author of the Aids film, *Longtime Companion*, the play treats the illness in the style of an exalted fairytale about a spirit that cannot decay even as the body does.

Better known to British audiences are two plays whose on-stage depiction of illness is informed by a grievous off-stage loss. In *The Baltimore Waltz*, which received its European premiere, and glowing reviews, in Harrogate in February, Paula Vogel, the author, in-



The New York cast of Larry Kramer's Aids play, *The Destiny of Me*, which will open in Britain this autumn

produces Anna, a schoolteacher, suffering from something called Acquired Toile Disease transmitted by a five-year-old student. The play, Vogel says, came in response to the death from Aids in 1988 of her brother Carl.

This week sees the London opening of *Marvin's Room*, Scott McPherson's acclaimed off-Broadway play about the leukaemia-stricken Bessie (played here by Alison Steadman) and her (unseen) father Marvin, whom she has been nursing through cancer and multiple strokes. A simultaneously comic yet grave portrait of generosity in the face of illness, the play remains inseparable from the fact of the death of its Chicago-based author, who died of Aids last November, aged 33.

*Marvin's Room* is an Aids play of an unusually ironic sort: McPherson wrote it in 1988 and became HIV-positive a year later, only to watch his deterioration increasingly mirror that of his characters. "It's true to say that the play came first, and the metaphor came later," says David Petrarca, aged 30, the director, who has staged every production of the play since its 1990 Chicago debut. "Scott's life began to take on an eerie similarity to Bessie's," Petrarca says. "The play taps into the anxiety associated with Aids, the sense that things are out of control. It's less

about dying than about how one chooses to live." Paula Vogel, who wrote *The Baltimore Waltz*, speaks of first and second generation Aids plays, distinguishing between overt and indirect responses to the epidemic. "Marvin's Room and my play both come from a highly charged atmosphere in which the effect of Aids has been so profound that there's a need to shift the audience's perspective. You have to find another way to look at it again: a new way of reawakening empathy."

A "new way" can mean the resonance of Aids is inevitable, whether intended or not. More than one commentator linked the bloodletting of last year's film *Bram Stoker's Dracula* to the conscious anxiety about blood that remains part of the Aids era. When John Corigliano's opera, *The Ghosts of Versailles*, was premiered at the New York Met 18 months ago, some saw its story about the "unjustly executed" Marie Antoinette suspended in limbo until redeemed by love, as an Aids metaphor. McNally's earlier off-Broadway success, *Frankie and Johnny in the Clair de Lune* (subsequently seen on the West End and on screen), finds a heterosexual couple entering into a

cautious liaison, their hesitancy an inescapable component of Aids awareness in Manhattan throughout the 1980s. One wonders whether it is possible to address love or loss in the American theatre now without Aids hovering somewhere in the wings. "It's the sensibility of the times," Vogel says. She makes a comparison with the period two decades ago. "Every play during the Vietnam war was about the Vietnam war, including Shakespeare — in that we produce *Henry V* completely differently when we're at war or at peace. It's inevitable. But my hope is that all these plays will outlast the age of Aids."

Larry Kramer's *Normal Heart* remains — alongside *As Is* by the New York playwright William Hoffman (the librettist of *The Ghosts of Versailles*) — the first Aids play of international stature. "The metaphor is here for quite some time, whether we welcome it or not," Kramer says. "My personal feeling is, screw the metaphor. The plague is so awful that it shouldn't be disguised. That doesn't in any way invalidate *Marvin's Room*, which is a beautiful play. But it was written at a time when Scott was still well."

McPherson's *Marvin's Room* is in preview at the Hampstead Theatre (77-77 9301) from Thursday and opens on July 13.

## ROCK: Grunge godfather or master melodist?

### Back to the ballad

Paul Westerberg  
Borderline

Typical of many such genres were "Mannequin Shop", a tart comment on the cosplayer in the American press. He has also kept alive the last art of the rock ballad — not the sort of turgid melodrama that a band such as Guns N' Roses will pass off as a ballad, but gentle, flowing rock songs with real sensitivity and warmth, and in this department "First Glimmer" and "Runaway Wind" were both first-class.

notably when he responded to a request yelled from the crowd, but could not remember the song much beyond the opening line — it was actually one of the most alert rock 'n' roll shows I have attended in many a season. Westerberg's trademark is the finely clipped riff, invariably punched home with a firm but jaunty spring in the step. His lyrics are thoughtful, his guitar solos economic, his voice tough and pleasantly frayed at the edges, and his tunes always properly structured.

DAVID SINCLAIR

## LONDON

**GREASE:** Back to the 1950s: greased hair and neon signs. Teenage love and rock with Craig McLachlan (1990) lead. Dominion, Tottenham Court Road, W1 (071-580 8845). Preview from tonight, 7.30pm; opens July 15, 7pm; Mon-Sat 7.30pm, mat. Wed and Sat, 5pm.

**LUST:** Following their *Sins* of Saturday Night the Heather Brothers put *The Country Wife* to music: 21 numbers and Derek Lawson as the rake who pretends to be innocent. Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-900 8800). Preview from tonight, 8pm; opens July 15, 7pm; Mon-Sat 8pm, mat. Wed, Sat and Sun, 5pm.

**SEPARATE TABLES:** Peter Bowles and Patricia Hodge head a fine cast in a Rutland Hodge directed by Peter Hall. Londonderry and a second in a second. Comedy, King's Cross, W1 (071-580 8800). Preview from tonight, 8pm; opens July 15, 7pm; Mon-Sat 8pm, mat. Wed, Sat and Sun, 5pm.

**ACADEMY OF LONDON:** Paul Scofield is the narrator in Pauline's Story of the Elphinstone for a concert in aid of the Cheltenham Hospital, a charity that works with children with complex multiple disabilities. Richard Wilson also conducts his Academy in Chopin's Second Piano Concerto (with the young Freeman-Jones). Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (071-900 8800).

## TODAY'S CHOICE

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Karl Knight

### OVERVIEW

**THE MAGIC RULE AND FAIR'S DAILY STATE:** The Impressionist AND THE CITY. In the last decade of his life (1863-1903) Picasso virtually invented the rural themes of his earlier work for an extended celebration of the Paris street scene. The Academy's Sully show last year argued (unconvincingly) that he painted cubistly in his series. The Picasso show of more than 80 paintings makes a slightly better case for Picasso's sense of painting in series. Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W1 (071-439 7488). Daily, 10am-6pm, until Oct 10.

### REGIONAL

**CHICHESTER:** Harry Secombe directs a production of the world again in *Pickwick*, a revival of the Leslie Brown/Cyril Ornford musical, directed by Patrick Garland.

## THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of theatre showing in London

### House full, returns only

Some seats available

Seats at all prices

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# A poet's total recall

Victoria Glendinning admires the originality of a heartbreaking story that is told without emotion

John Heath-Stubbs, nearly 75 years old, is well-known as a distinguished poet and critic, and the holder of the Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry. For the past 15 years he has been completely blind. He has written a most unusual autobiography, *Hindsights*, reads like a dispassionate and over-researched "life" written by someone else, with occasional caustic interpolations by its subject. For example, "I am almost tempted to say that English literature since Beowulf is a history of steady decline."

Heath-Stubbs, working apparently without the aid of diaries, remembers everything. By his own account he has a "magpie-like appetite" for collecting and connecting disparate facts. His wide knowledge of literature, language, mythology, folklore, religions and birds suffuses the narrative.

He is scrupulously fair to his personal collection of facts making no distinction between the interesting ones and the boring ones. He records with particular care complete non-events in his life, and occasions when he might have met famous writers but chanced not to.

He records all the possible connections, all the vague relationships, in his genealogy. He records the number of the room in the nursing home where he was born. He remembers in detail rather unremarkable conversations about literary preferences, notably one with Charles Williams over a cup of tea, which took place half a century ago. When he cannot quite remember the topic of a conversation, he says, "Stephen Spender's talk at the English Club at Oxford in the early 1940s, that lapse in recall is also recorded. He remembers slighting, and he remembers compliments. He presumably remembers those whom he has loved, but divulges nothing about that."

In a cast of dozens, there are few starring roles but multitudes of spear-carriers with curiously similar names—Avery, Every, Severs, Evans. A further distancing technique is the use of the indefinite article: "A Mr Lubbock", "A Mr Watson". Heath-Stubbs is the master of the unalluring paragraph-opening: "We made some interesting excur-

sions in the neighbourhood. I thought often of Eeyore, and sometimes of Mr Pooter."

I also thought, as must anyone who reads this book, that John Heath-Stubbs is a very brave, original, and supremely scholarly anti-hero, with a tale to tell which is as heartbreaking as a Kipling short story. His father qualified as a solicitor but never practised, having congenital glaucoma — which his son inherited — and just enough private money to get by without working. His mother was a gifted pianist and teacher.

**HINDSIGHTS**  
An Autobiography  
By John Heath-Stubbs  
Hodder & Stoughton, £25

The family lived at a series of "addresses" rather than homes in the south of England. The first time they found somewhere to settle, the house burned down with all their possessions. From the age of three Heath-Stubbs's own sight gave cause for concern. The specialists' advice was to avoid reading and lead a sporty open-air life.

But since the child saw so badly, he was hopeless at games and loathed them. He was dreamy, clumsy, impractical, and loved reading. He suffered scoldings and beatings at home and at school. His father, after three strokes, succumbed to multiple sclerosis.

The tension that sustains *Hindsights* is between the author's dogged suppression in regard to his emotional life, and his unexpressed spillage of feelings about absolute, by everything else. He describes his sad childhood with scrupulous avoidance of its dramatic potential. His prep school in Dorset, where he was ferociously beaten, was "a fairly brutal school."

He has "on the whole" unhappy memories of his fourth-rate public school on the Isle of Wight, which was so hopelessly awful that it was later struck off the register — but not before it had educated another eminent alumnus, Sir Robin Day.

Having lost his right eye, Heath-Stubbs was sent to a college for the blind, where smoking was encouraged as a sedative. He went up to Ox-

ford to read English in 1939 "to some degree a psychologically damaged person."

He was lonely, he took a first-class degree, and in the end he found allies: the poet Sidney Keyes was his first close friend. He began to publish his own poetry. He became, when he left Oxford, a lifelong denizen of Bohemia, supporting himself with short-term appointments in colleges and universities, moving between rented or borrowed rooms in London.

*Hindsights* will be the source book for anyone researching the intricate politics of the Poetry Society, the Poetry Book Society, the poetry magazines, poetry readings, writers' groups, and above all the boozily literary life centring on the pubs of Soho in the 1940s and 50s. A whole anecdotal chapter,

the liveliest in the book, is dedicated to a retrospective pub crawl. Everyone is here, the famous and the forgotten, with their mannerisms, spites, feuds and follies for ever preserved in alcohol.

He did not enjoy the 1960s, when his one good eye began to fail. His last chapter is about his blindness, although he seems unwilling to address the subject: "I suspect that the reader will be more interested in hearing about it from me than I have [sic] myself in giving the information." What he has to say about sightlessness is tough, and paradoxically illuminating. He has, he writes, been far happier in recent years, "especially since I lost my sight and no longer had to put up with a vain struggle." John Heath-Stubbs may have lost his sight, but he has retained his vision.



John Heath-Stubbs, the blind poet with a magpie-like appetite for facts, captured in pen and ink by Mileen Cosman

## PAPERBACKS

**THE MALE CROSS-DRESSER SUPPORT GROUP**  
By Tama Janowitz  
Picador, £5.99

If America's today is Britain's tomorrow, Janowitz's horrible, hilarious parables of New York life are probably as good a preparation for the future as any. Trapped among the garbage-strewn streets, where every flat is a fortress and every stranger a threat, her latest heroine, Pamela Trowell, spends her days working on the absurd magazine *Hunters World* and her evenings pursued by grotesquely unsuitable men. Until, she decides to beat them at their own game. A surreal send-up of

gender roles: wild, wicked and full of farcical digressions.

**A PLACE OF GREATER SAFETY**  
By Hilary Mantel  
Penguin, £6.99

In this huge novel about Paris during the Revolution, Mantel not only brings the famous revolutionaries to life, she convinces you that you are in the same room with them. Using original sources, she presents their childhoods, friendships, romantic entanglements, rivalries, and fervour in a fluent narrative packed with intimate as well as bloody incident.

Contributors: Alison Burns and Hazel Leslie

## Classics for everychild

SINCE the beginning of the year Wordsworth Publications has been issuing two children's books a month in its series of paperback classics, all for £1 apiece, and *Just So Stories* by Rudyard Kipling is one of several exemplary bargains. Admittedly it is not in the quarto format of the original edition, but Kipling himself sanctioned reprints to go with standard octavo series; the important thing is that all his original illustrations are included, along with his comic explanations.

This, I'm glad to say, was one of the books listed in that much-exercised list put out by the arbiters of the national curriculum. So too were *The Railway Children*, which Wordsworth has reprinted from the edition with C.E. Brock's fittingly "period" illustrations, and *Treasure Island* with equally apt drawings by his brother H.M. Brock. A happier choice of reprints could hardly have been devised, and, at £1 a time, what is to stop parents, schools and libraries scattering these books broadcast so that they cease to have the *noli me tangere* look of the classic text carved out of marble?

Other inclusions are more challenging. I shall be interested to hear what reader response there is to the latest addition to the series: *unillustrated* reprints of *The Children of the New Forest* and *The Swiss Family Robinson*.

Unlike Wordsworth, which is putting up unbeatable competition in the current market, the creators of the new Everyman series are setting an example in what used to be called gift books. I can't say that I'm wild about the arrival of *Cinderella* in C.S. Evans's overblown, novelistic retelling, with some rather grey silhouettes by Arthur Rackham (£6.99), but the reprint of *The Secret Garden* by Frances Hodgson Burnett, illustrated by Charles Robinson (*Everyman Children's Classics*, £9.99), shows the series production at its best: decent letterpress on good paper, Robinson's 1911 colour plates as well reproduced as conditions allow, and a gorgeous binding in purple cloth with a pictorial on-lay on the front.

How Tom Beat Captain Najor and his Hired Sportsmen by Russell Hoban, illustrated by Quentin Blake (*Random House*, £3.99), is one of the greatest picture books of the last 20 years, celebrating the victory of Tom, "who liked to fool around", over a hardened team of snobbish players, brought in to tame him by his aunt, the fearsome

Miss Fidget Wonham-Strong. Attractive though this cheap hardback reprint is, keen Najor-fanciers would do better to buy a new paperback edition in more generous format, issued alongside the book's essential sequel — which features a jam-powered frog. A Near thing for Cap tain Najor (*Red Fox*, £3.99 each).

The *Adventures of Mog* by Judith Kerr (*Collins*, £10.99) — three of the picture-book stories about this famously gormless and forgetful pussy-cat, are bound up in a single volume. Kerr puts some incisive humour into her brief texts and cunningly arranged pictorial accompaniments, which are also notable for their expressive portrayal of poor, put-upon Mog.

First published in France in 1930 (when it was illustrated by the man who later became "Vercors"), *Pattypuffs and Thinifers* by André Maurois, illustrated by Fritz Wegner (*Bodley Head*, £9.99), is a playfully Swiftian commentary on the idiocies of aggression. This reissue marks the 25th anniversary of Norman Denny's translation with its wonderfully funny satirical adornments by Fritz Wegner. A crate of copies should be sent at once to the Balkans for distribution to all generals and warlords.

Blistering barnacles! we are full-on over with Pughwash. The Captain Pughwash Collection by John Ryan (*Bodley Head*, £9.99) is a bind-up of three of John Ryan's comic strip yarns about the gallant, if ineffectual, pirate, and it is supported by reprints in hardback of six further picture-book stories (£8.99 each), all trim and shipshape with Ryan's illustrations as well-scrubbed as young Tom, the cabin-boy.

The *Borrowers Afloat* by Mary Norton, illustrated by Diana Stanley (*Dent*, £3), completes the reissue in a cheap but worthy hardback edition of Mary Norton's first four "Borrowers" stories, carrying Pod, Homly and Arletty towards a tentative resolution of their tribulations. (Mary Norton's adherence to the premises of her fantasy about these tiny people is a model of fictive honesty.)

Dent has also just published new editions of Norton's earlier stories of disconcerting magic: *The Magic Bedknob and Bonfires and Broomsticks*, with drawings by Anthony Lewis which echo the work of the books' former illustrators (£5.99 each).

BRIAN ALDERSON

## SHAKESPEARE ALL AROUND

### THE TIMES THEATRE CLUB

#### LONDON

##### Barbican Theatre

##### The Taming Of The Shrew

RSC

July 16, 7.15pm, July 17, 2pm

AMANDA Harris as Katharine and Anton Lesser as Petruchio in Bill Alexander's production of Shakespeare's comic battle of the sexes. Stalls seats (normal price £18.50), for £10. Telephone 071-638 8891.

##### Albery Theatre

##### Separate Tables

by Terence Rattigan

Peter Hall Company

July 6-31

STARRING Peter Bowles, Patricia Hodge and Rosemary Leach. Top-price seats (normally £20) for £10 Monday-Thursday evenings; Thursday and Saturday matinees £12 (071-413 1412).

##### Theatre Royal, Haymarket

##### Just Circumstances

July 13

MEET the cast — including Denis Lawson, Sophie Aldred, Helen Hobson and Mark Haddigan — after the performance of this musical adaptation of William Wycherley's comedy, *The Country Wife*. Tickets £18 for show and reception with wine (071-413 1412).

#### LIVERPOOL

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July 24

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##### The Merry Wives

TAKING theatre to unconventional stages, Northern Broadways is currently touring converted mills, castles and parks with their version of Shakespeare's *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. The company includes Barrie Rumber as Falstaff with John Benson, Elizabeth Estensen and Polly Hemingway.

Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. Sixth Form College. July 6-7. Two £8 tickets for the price of one (£229.820000). Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Cleveland. Valley Gardens. July 13. Two £8 tickets for the price of one in a spectacular outdoor setting (0287 625074). Alnwick, Northumberland. Alnwick Castle. July 27-31. The performance takes place on the lawns of the Duke of Northumberland's home. 50p off £6 tickets (0665 510786).

TO book for any of this week's special offers, phone the Theatre Club on 071-413 1412, open 24 hours a day, or call the listed theatre during normal box office hours. You can also use the club's booking line for other West End productions. A service charge may be levied for some shows.

To join the club, send a cheque for £2.50, made payable to The Theatre Club, with your name, address and phone number to The Theatre Club, PO Box 490, London E1 9DW, or call the Club booking number (071-413 1412), using your credit card. General enquiries: 071-387 9673.

For up-to-date information on club events, phone the Theatre Club's news information service on 0891 555590. Calls cost 30p a minute (cheap rates) and 48p.

## Hunting an elusive quarry

James Woodall

### HEMINGWAY A Life Without Consequences

By James R. Mellow

Hodder & Stoughton, £25

THERE was an epic literary mould waiting to be filled when Hemingway came of age in the 1920s. The Paris-based modernism of Pound, Joyce and Gertrude Stein had somehow prepared the way for him. Had there been no Hemingway, middle America would surely have thrown up some equally sentiment-trashing, gobsnacking man of action to cross the Atlantic and tell a bunch of over-civilised European pansies how to write, how to do it.

"Doing it", in Hemingway's case, always involved literature, which involved sex, which involved war, which involved death, all of which had a lot to do with how you survived in this goddam bitch of a world as Ernest Hemingway.

The formula was an appealing one, though it was always an obvious target for satire. Hemingway, both in his best and worst writing, had an unerring knack of making his personal problems seem the stuff of urgent political and moral contemporaneity. His approach to writing spawned many imitators, but few peers. Since Carlos Baker's first hero-encapsulating life, published in 1969, Hemingway has become as magnetic terrain for biographers as France is for food writers.

Do we need another life? James Mellow's rigorously detailed account does properly replace Jeffrey Meyers' rather self-serving *Hemingway: a biography* of 1985; Mellow's



Hero or liar, Hemingway is a magnet for biographers

hold on the early years is particularly strong. Close consultation of letters, family documents and above all Hemingway's early prose — the "Nick Adams" stories — leads here to the depiction of a more complicated, and yet more ordinary youth, than has hitherto emerged.

The young man who had difficulties with his fussy, God-fearing parents, who did quite (but only quite) well at school, and who discovered his vocation less through reading than in the wild nature of his Illinois environment is, for once, likeable. In the past, the adolescent Hemingway has tended to be shown as a mere blueprint for the swashbuckler to come.

The problems begin when he goes to war. Hemingway the self-mythologiser was, as Mellow doesn't flinch from observing barely distinguishable from Hemingway the liar. There was a dark compulsion in Hemingway's muddling of fact and fiction, fine, perhaps, in the fashioning of his best novels, but at the very least exasperating when it comes to establishing biographical truth.

As an ambulance driver in Italy in 1918, the setting for *A Farewell to Arms* his best novel, Hemingway was famously wounded; to this day it is impossible to verify whether he did or did not carry a wounded Italian soldier to safety, at great danger to

himself and in agony. Farewell says no; Hemingway always said yes; his Italian army medal citation (prompting Hemingway's spurious assertions in later years that he served in "various branches of the Italian army") is ambiguous. Mellow cannot decide.

Conflicting reports such as these — and this when he was just 19 — scattered throughout Hemingway's overbusy life continue to make him impossible to cage. A bear of a man, Hemingway was also incomplete, damaged even: the fault lines in his character fed into his life, creating great uncertainties.

Baker himself predicted that no biography could be definitive until "the year 2000" because "many lines of investigation remain to be followed out". Twenty-five years on Mellow has done a good job in answering some of the questions: Hemingway's repressive fear of homosexuality, his often ambivalent relationship with men (Scott Fitzgerald and Dos Passos in particular), his ghostly treatment of his first two wives (Hadley and Pauline) and, on the positive side, his physical and intellectual courage in reporting from Spain during the civil war are given real prominence here, clarifying much that was confused until now.

But, as Mellow's startlingly dismissive subtitle seems to ask, what are we left with? Richard Ellmann, perhaps the century's finest biographer, once compared Hemingway to Gertrude Stein and William Faulkner. Hemingway, "riding a small talent, a limited vocabulary and a showy success, was only an Oak Park (Illinois) Sancho Panza with big feet" to their Quixotes. That charge still needs to be fully addressed.

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Applications (one copy) giving full details of qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent not later than September 17th, 1993, to the Registrar (Academic Staffing Office), The University, Manchester M13 9PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained (Tel: 061 275 2028), quoting reference 206/93. Overseas candidates may apply by facsimile no. 06



# EDUCATION

## Struggling for breadth in the sixth

Alan Smithers argues that general studies is an unsatisfactory subject and looks at better options to test overall ability.

English sixth-form education is uniquely specialised. Instead of five, seven, nine or more subjects that upper secondary school students take in other countries, ours typically do just three. To complain that this is rather narrow, a common response is: "Ah, yes, but we have general studies."

General studies attempts to bring breadth into the sixth form by adding it as an extra examinable subject. It was invented as an A level by the Joint Matriculation Board, and the first candidates sat the exam in 1959.

Since then it has grown year by year and is now taken by about 30 per cent of those doing A levels at school, with 54,355 entries in 1992. It seems therefore to be one of the success stories of English education — and we need a few. But for all its apparent popularity, general studies is regarded with ambivalence by schools, higher education and the students themselves. In some schools, it is treated as a subject in its own right, in others as a collection of non-examined supporting studies. In a very few schools it forms the core around which the timetable is constructed but, in others, even when a compulsory examinable subject, it is hardly taught at all. Students may be prepared for the exam — in one case by playing Trivial Pursuit — or left largely to their own devices.

For many, A-level general studies is not a real A level. It was not included in last year's A-level league tables. Higher education is lukewarm, and although general studies may officially meet general entry requirements, it does not always satisfy individual course requirements, particularly of high-status departments in high-status institutions. Often it is accepted only as a third or fourth A level.

What, then, is general studies? As

exemplified in the examination of the Joint Matriculation Board (now the Northern Examinations and Assessment Board), which has been joined by other boards but still attracts about 90 per cent of the candidates, it consists of two papers, each of five sections of equal weight.

The components differ between the papers but include science, arts, social science, mathematics, a foreign language, and general knowledge, tested either by essay or short-answer questions asking pupils about anything from the reunification of Germany to modern British prime ministers. The foreign language is tested as a comprehension exercise. General studies therefore seems to be more a patchwork of specialisms than an integrated approach to general understanding.

Although general studies is claimed to assess general ability, the results show large discrepancies in favour of scientists and males. This may seem reasonable to those who believe that scientists are more intelligent anyway, but the logic of that argument would also imply that men are more generally able than women.

Consistently over the past 20 years about 13 per cent more male entrants have passed, and they have got proportionately more good grades. We are forced to conclude therefore that either men are more generally able or that general studies does not test general ability.

General studies is also claimed to be a good way of assessing capacity to benefit from higher education.



Relevant questions: can knowledge of German reunification (left) and British prime ministers broaden A-level students' capabilities?



Indeed, it owes something to the Test of Academic Aptitude which vice-chancellors were experimenting with at one time. In fact, it is much less good as a predictor than the subject A levels themselves. We therefore have the paradox of lots of students each year taking a "qualification" which appears to count for very little. General studies pays lip service to breadth without seeming to achieve it. It tends to get in the way of asking the hard questions: what kind of breadth do we want in

education for those aged 16 to 19; and how best can it be provided?

In all, there appear to be seven possible approaches:

- Supporting studies — a range of non-examined studies complementary to the specialist programme;
- Re-cast general studies — possibly along the lines of the theory of knowledge component of the International Baccalaureate;
- Another qualification — for instance, the Certificate of Extended Studies (sometimes called the E

level) currently being piloted in independent schools;

- General National Vocational Qualification (GNVQ) units — which would complement purely academic work with vocational studies;
- More A levels — which would achieve greater breadth by increasing the number of A-level subjects normally taken from three to five;
- A baccalaureate — which would impose breadth by requiring students to choose a set number of subjects from within a framework;
- Core skills — which would focus on numeracy, communication and problem-solving.

Of these, the government seems to favour breadth through more subjects, but its approach based on students taking Advanced Supplementary (AS) exams — half A levels — has not really taken off. There were fewer AS entries in total (scattered across a wide variety of subjects) in 1992 than in A-level general studies itself, and the second most popular AS examination was, in fact, general studies. Less than one per cent of A-level candidates took

the opportunity of adding two ASs to two A levels. It cannot be claimed that ASs are making an impact.

If the aim is to achieve more breadth through more subjects, the time has come to think again about a norm of five A levels — slimmer but just as rigorous. This would cause all students to think seriously about breadth without imposing it. It would create the opportunity for students to combine three A levels with a whole GNVQ course (rather than just units), thus introducing further flexibility. It would also recognise that A levels will be taken increasingly in the further education sector where there is no tradition of general studies.

More subjects at A level would probably mean that general studies would be superfluous. But if it is to go it is important that the curriculum post-16 should not be shaped by default. We need to ask ourselves: do we want more breadth, and if so of what kind, across the arts and sciences, the academic and vocational, or different ways of thinking? General studies was the 1950s attempt to add breadth as a bolt-on extra, and it may no longer be appropriate — if it ever was.

Professor Alan Smithers and Dr Pamela Robinson have recently completed a three-year investigation into general studies funded by The Leverhulme Trust. Their report *General Studies: Breadth at A-Level?* is published today by The Engineering Council.

## Gift for students

ICELAND Frozen Foods wants to give away a powerful computer system worth about £100,000 to a college or university. The Aesthetes machine is a work station for artwork and packaging, an invaluable aid for design and graphics students which complements the post-script systems, such as AppleMac, commonly found in colleges.

The computer will be donated to a college or university that writes to the company outlining its needs and detailing why it requires such a machine. Applications, by July 31, to Ann White, Iceland Frozen Foods, 7 Parr Road, Honeywell Lane, Starmore, Middlesex, HA7 1LE.

## Gap year

WITH A levels almost over, the question of how to fill a gap year is looming for those taking time out between school and university. *The Gap Year Book* aims to provide inspiration as well as information. It is available from Cavendish Educational Consultants, 22 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 1JP, price £3, including postage.

## Parent power

PARENTS will be able to question directly the education minister, Baroness Blatch, and other experts in a live edition of *Radio 4's Woman's Hour* on July 14 from Fimbo school, central London. The panel will include Sir Robert Baldwin, of the Grant Maintained Schools Foundation, Jennifer Whisker, of the National Curriculum Council, and Helen Williams, former high mistress of St Paul's Girls' School.

To be in the audience, send a stamped/addressed envelope to *Woman's Hour* Parent Power, Broadcast House, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA. Include any question you have for the panel.

### Short Questions

Which one of the following is the most dense elemental gas?

A carbon dioxide B sulphur dioxide C helium D krypton E radon

"She's as headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Nile" is an example of a

A malapropism B non-sequitur C paradox D spoonerism E tautology

Suppose that inflation continues at a rate of 5 per cent per year for 20 years. How much would a basket of goods costing £100 today cost in 20 years?

A £200 B £225 C £265 D £300

### Essays

How far and in what ways has the human brain been made redundant by the invention of the computer?

Why do we get enjoyment from works of art with sad or tragic themes? Illustrate your answer with reference to poems or novels or films or drama.

Discuss the events leading up to and the likely consequences of one of the following:

the reunification of Germany

the current economic strength of Japan

the recent changes in South Africa

the introduction of the single European Market in 1992

(Correct answers to short questions: E, A, C)

## Apprentices more scarce

A familiar label will be pinned on the latest government initiative to help school-leavers ease their way into the world of work when David Hunt, the new employment secretary, outlines his plans for the training and enterprise councils this week.

Mr Hunt touched on his ideas for reviving apprenticeships in British companies when he addressed the Tory Reform Group last Saturday. He will take them a step further when he meets the Tescos on Thursday.

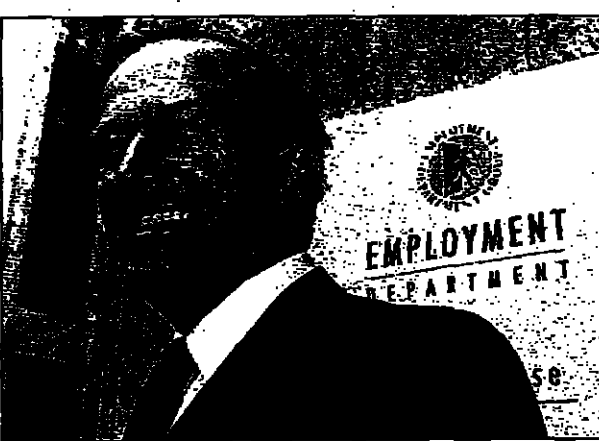
Mr Hunt wants more binding partnerships between employer, employee and government, with firms making formal commitments to young people involved in training programmes in return for guarantees to stay for a set number of years.

Apprenticeships have long been an avenue through which some 16-year-olds, discouraged for whatever reason from staying on at school, have been able to salvage what would have been wasted talent. These training schemes used to be flagships of British industry, but have been disappearing in recent years.

Graham Guest, of the Institution of Electronics and Electrical Incorporated Engineers, is among those who have watched "in a state of despair" while European competitors, particularly in Germany, have forged ahead using Britain's apprenticeships as a model.

Mr Hunt's ideal of partnership appeals to him particularly at a time when there is a climate of goodwill between trades unions and management that will make for better co-operation between employer and employee.

It may be a case of too little, too late to revive a proven training system



David Hunt, employment secretary, will meet the Tescos

Roger Dunn, managing director of Arconrol, which makes switchgear used in power stations and water industries, is less confident. He has been training apprentices since 1975 and, while welcoming the minister's objective, does not favour the binding agreements Mr Hunt seems to be proposing.

"The last thing we want," he says, "is someone forced to stay when he wants to leave. We take a risk when we take on a 16-year-old. We don't know then if they are suitable or will want to continue the course."

He speaks in the light of some outstanding successes. Paul Williams and Mark Brunswick both started with him at 16 "with two O levels

and a few CSEs between them". They went through City and Guilds, where they won the silver medal for the best exam results in the country, then to South Bank Polytechnic (now University) where they achieved first-class honours degrees. Even so, as things stand Mr Dunn will not be taking on new apprentices each year. When financial control moved from LEAs to colleges last September, his bill for the first year for his new apprentice soared from a just manageable £2,304 to £4,150 a year. What most irked him was having to pay upfront in the first year at a stage when he didn't know how the person would pan out.

Recently the government

has been talking of getting more value for money out of its training programme. Tony Smith, managing director of S H Muffett, precision engineers and gearmakers, in Tunbridge Wells, sees it from a different angle. He is no longer able to fund a full apprenticeship training programme after totting up the true costs to his firm.

"Mainly it's the time they are not here," he says. "In the first year I won't see him at all. Say 47 weeks of 39 hours when I could charge him [on jobs] for £15 an hour. That comes to £20,621. The following three years he'll have one day off a week. But my main expense will be the cost of the time some skilled person devotes to training him."

The half-hearted support from government for these training schemes in the past is probably due partly to policymakers' lack of real conviction about the value of apprenticeship training. The deep-rooted belief that knowledge gained in the workplace is inferior to that acquired in the classroom is not easy to shift.

Brian Smith, course director of South Bank University, is very impressed with his students who come on day release from the shop floor. "Pupils coming from work have more awareness. We get at least as many first-class degrees from part-timers as full-timers."

David Mesquita, head of Mid Kent College and an engineering apprentice at 18, is determined to keep his courses for apprentices going. "Once off the timetable," he says, "they'll be almost impossible to reinstate."

JESSICA GORST-WILLIAMS

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## Jobs on show

BRITAIN'S largest graduate fair opens tomorrow in an increasingly unpredictable employment market. The recession is continuing to take its toll on job opportunities, but the large recruiters have reported recent signs of recovery.

The London Graduate Recruitment Fair, which is sponsored by *The Times*, runs for three days at the Business Design Centre, in Islington, north London. Most employ-

ment sectors will be represented, and a number of universities will provide information on postgraduate courses.

Roly Cockman, secretary of the Association of Graduate Recruiters (AGR), says that a number of companies have waited for the summer fairs to find this year's intake. The fairs, of which London is the

first, give the firms maximum flexibility in deciding how many graduates to take on.

As well as more demand in the retail sector, the association reports vacancies in the public services and greater recruitment by small businesses. There have also been individual initiatives, such as a London language schools

joint venture with the Slovak Academy of Education to train and employ 500 graduates teaching in Eastern Europe. The scheme is launched today by Language Link, of Kensington, west London.

The London fair, organised jointly with the University of London Careers Advisory Service, is open from 10am to 5pm tomorrow and Thursday and until 7pm on Wednesday.

JOHN O'LEARY



THE TIMES MONDAY JULY 5 1993

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Ocean Group	298	+7	16	123
Ocean Wilson	59	-1	16	123

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# Pay rises halved over past year, survey says

By Philip Bassett, Industrial Editor

PAY rises are running at half their level a year ago, according to figures on wage settlements published today.

In the three months to the end of May, pay awards across the whole economy fell to 2.3 per cent, according to Industrial Relations Services, the independent pay analysts. This is the lowest figure recorded by the company's database for nine years.

IRS says today: "There can be little doubt that the falling level of pay reviews reflects the current parlous state of the economy."

"A background of high unemployment, low inflation and unsteady recovery are still combining to depress pay expectations."

Although the recent very sharp fall in pay deals overall seems to be moderating slightly, according to the IRS figures, the company's analysis shows that settlements in the private sector in particular are still declining notably — down from 2.75 per cent in the three months to the end of April to 2.5 per cent in the three months to the end of May.

The figures suggest to IRS that, although there seems little immediate prospect of basic pay rises increasing dramatically in the coming months, there is no concrete evidence to suggest that the link between pay awards and inflation has been broken in the recession.

Indeed, the company says that "should inflationary pres-

ures within the economy re-emerge, it may well be the case that employees will simply adjust pay expectations upwards in the light of rising inflation, as they have tended to do in the past."

Currently low inflation, though, has contributed to a revival of interest in long-term pay deals — settlements that run for more than a year — as employers take the opportunity to extract the maximum advantage from low and relatively stable prices.

Looking at a new batch of long-term deals, IRS's *Pay and Benefits Bulletin* finds that more than half the agreements examined have some form of inflation link in their second stages, which come into play after the first year of the deal.

At Perkins Engines, for instance, after a 3 per cent deal in 1993 for 1,900 manual workers at the company's plant at Peterborough, a further 3 per cent will be paid next April — although this could rise to 5 per cent should the increase in the retail price index next March rise beyond 3 per cent.

Members of the GMB union at J&B Scotland distilleries will receive a second-stage rise next year of inflation plus 0.5 per cent.

Hourly-paid staff at Peugeot Talbot will receive, from next January, the greater of 3.5 per cent or the equivalent of the November 1993 retail price index increase.

## Sega looks to Britain

SEGA Europe, the UK's largest distributor of computer games, is planning to start manufacturing games in Britain this year, in an attempt to keep prices down after the strong rise in the yen (Neil Bennett writes).

The Japanese-owned company, which made sales of £600 million last year, is talking to a dozen potential sub-contractors about setting up a new factory in Wales to assemble game cartridges.

The new plant will be capable of producing up to 2 million cartridges a year,

which will be sold in Britain, and exported throughout Europe.

Sega Europe currently imports all its products from Japan, but the rise in the yen in the past six months has put its margins under pressure.

Sega Europe is one of Britain's fastest growing companies. It distributes Sega's products in most European countries including Germany and France, and sales are expected to rise from 12 million to 17 million pieces this year, despite the European recession.



Leisure world: Brian Stewart, of Scottish & Newcastle, should see CentreParcs' contribution top £65 million

## American losses could take spark out of Dixons' profits

STANLEY Kalms, chairman of Dixons Group, the electrical and electronics retailing group, should unveil a solid advance in full-year profits on Wednesday, but the figures could be marred by heavy losses in America.

Nick Bubb, at Morgan Stanley, the American securities house, has pencilled in final pre-tax profits of £80 million before exceptional items (£63.3 million). Market forecasts range from £76 million to £83 million. Earnings are expected to climb to 10.5p (8.3p) a share, with the dividend forecast to rise to between 6.2p and 6.3p (6p).

However, there will be a £40 million one-off charge reflecting the closure of 45 stores at Silo, Dixons' problem electronics retail arm in America. Operating losses in America could climb to about £22.5 million (£17 million loss), reflecting competitive conditions.

### TODAY

Brian Stewart, chief executive of Scottish & Newcastle, the brewing and leisure group, is expected to report slightly lower annual profits, reflecting lower trading profits from both its brewing and pubs divisions. Michelle Froud, at NatWest Securities, has pen-

### WEDNESDAY

pects Dixons' Electricity to generate final pre-tax profits of £159 million (£142 million). Nikko's forecast includes a £10 million provision for the cost of the retailing merger with Eastern and Southern. Market forecasts range from £157 million to £188 million.

Nikko expects earnings to climb to 53.8p (49p), with the total dividend forecast to rise 15 per cent to 20p (17.3p). Improvements in underlying sales growth should combine with better margins and increased market share, helping Eurotherm, the industrial process control manufacturer, report a 37 per cent advance in first-half profits. NatWest Securities forecasts interim pre-tax profits of £9.2 million (£6.7 million). A dividend of 3.4p (3p) is predicted.

Interim: Eurotherm, P&P, Finska, Avisco, Colstar and Fowler, Danes Investment Trust, Evans of Leeds, Farepak, Howden Group, Midland Electricity, Sims Food Group, Sterling Publishing.

### WEDNESDAY

Budgets, the food retailing chain, is expected to report final pre-tax profits of £6.8 million (£3.97 million). A dividend of 0.75p (nil) is forecast. Interim: Torex Hire, Finska.

### TODAY

Donna Lury, at Nikko, the Japanese securities house, ex-

pects Dixons' Electricity to generate final pre-tax profits of £159 million (£142 million). Nikko's forecast includes a £10 million provision for the cost of the retailing merger with Eastern and Southern. Market forecasts range from £157 million to £188 million.

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### THURSDAY

Despite flat beer volumes, with the South East beer market down some 5 per cent, Greene King, the Suffolk brewer, should turn in a respectable full-year performance. Volume growth for the group's key IPA brand should help normalised final pre-tax profits edge up to £20 million (£19.7 million). NatWest Securities says.

Interim: Greene King, Paul Holdings, Stewart & Wight, Economic Statistics: Details of employment, unemployment, earnings, prices and other indicators.

### FRIDAY

Interim: None announced. Finska: Brown & Tawse, James Latham, Pe-

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## Management buyouts on the increase

MORE managers are becoming entrepreneurs by buying control of their businesses, but there is still no rush to complete deals as sellers' price expectations escalate. A KPMG Corporate Finance survey shows there were 14 management buyouts worth more than £10 million between April and June, with a total price tag of £710 million. This compares with nine valued at £460 million in the first three months of the year and 13 worth £410 million in the corresponding quarter last year. This year, there have been 23 deals over £10 million, totalling £1.17 billion. The largest buyout was of the consumer products division of BP Nutrition for £273 million.

Chris Beresford, KPMG's head of management buyouts, said: "The pick-up is encouraging, but while managers are willing to invest in their own businesses, we are still not able to report a rush of deals completing." He said there was evidence that sellers' price expectations had quickly escalated, presenting a new challenge to potential buyers.

## Midland chief hits back

BRIAN Pearse, chief executive of Midland Bank, has hit back at criticisms made by The National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux that banks are discriminating against poorer customers. Mr Pearse said the association, which attacked the way in which banks interpret a code of practice introduced in March last year, is "off the rails". The association criticised the use of credit registers for assessing the creditworthiness of potential customers and called on banks to stop charging interest on customers who have got into difficulty.

## Court Cavendish success

THE offer for sale for Court Cavendish has been 2.2 times subscribed. The nursing homes operator is raising about £40 million through a placing (65 per cent) and offer for sale (35 per cent), capitalising the group at £50 million. Proceeds of the offer, priced at 22.5p a share, will be used to repay debt and to finance expansion. It is expected that investors who applied for up to 200 shares will receive their shares in full, but applications for more than 200 shares will be scaled back. Dealings are due to start on July 13.

## Insolvency study sought

THE CBI is calling today for ministers to review UK insolvency law to ease the impact of bankruptcy. It says that there was a company collapse or a personal bankruptcy every 90 seconds in Britain last year, and that changes in law and practice could prevent some of this loss of enterprise and investment and the knock-on effect on banks, suppliers and staff. The CBI wants action to stop "phoenix" companies being formed from failed businesses, often sidestepping debt, and action to help firms to "trade themselves out of trouble".

## Vote call on share plans

THE London Stock Exchange intends to require votes by shareholders on all employee share schemes, including employee share option plans (ESOPs), increasingly used by companies to reward employee performance, before they can go ahead. The plan has been opposed by employers' organisations. The CBI has already written to the exchange, opposing any change and saying that it favours the widening of share ownership through employees' involvement in their companies.

## Gem sales rise expected

SALES of rough gem diamonds by the Central Selling Organisation, De Beers' marketing arm, are expected to show a rise of 20 per cent to \$2.2 billion when first-half sales figures are announced tomorrow. However, analysts fear that strength of sales will not last through to December. They cite their concerns for the faltering economies of Japan and America. De Beers' two most important customer bases. Market estimates range between \$2.2 billion and \$2.4 billion, compared with \$1.787 billion for the first half of 1992.

## Why Clarke may be eyeing Miras

THE long end of the gilt yield remains attractive when comparing value plays on a real yield basis. European bond markets have seen rapid convergence plays, but only recently have gilt yields benefited. Comparing real yields in the major European bond markets, gilts are still enticing (see table).

The cautionary note is that the real yield measure obtained by subtracting the latest inflation figure from nominal yields looks at historical inflation, not expectations. Broadly speaking, inflation expectations in Europe are for price pressures to abate as recession bites deeper. One exception, of course, is the UK as the economy emerges from recession and with inflation likely already to have bottomed.

However, gilts have rallied on expectations of non-inflationary growth. Take

conventional gilt 8 per cent 2003 yield of 7.6 per cent, subtract index-linked gilt yield of 3.3 per cent plus 1 per cent risk premium/forecasting error, and inflation expectations come out at 3.3 per cent. Thus even the table's basic real yield comparison points to attractive pick-up in gilts.

Inevitable tightening of the fiscal belt in the November Budget still points to a cut in

rates. Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor, has sent warning signals that more tax hikes may come if the UK's economic recovery is inadequate to address a rising public borrowing requirement. A key fiscal/money mix could be abolition, or further reduction, of mortgage interest tax relief (Miras), with the burden on homeowners eased by a 100 basis points (bps) cut in

UK dealing rates, with building societies cutting mortgage rates, albeit at a smaller magnitude.

Phasing out mortgage tax relief could save the Treasury £4 billion a year. The time may be ripe, with interest rates low and the housing cycle seemingly past its lowest point. For a costing analysis, take the maximum mortgage on which relief is given, £30,000. The current Miras rate of 25 per cent saves a homeowner £50 a month on an average mortgage rate of 8 per cent. The former Chancellor, Norman Lamont, announced in advance a reduction of the Miras rate to 20 per cent for 1994/5. If Mr Clarke abolished Miras, then, roughly, again assuming an 8 per cent mortgage rate, this could be offset by a 100bps cut in UK dealing rates.

Miras is far from sacrosanct, unlike in the Thatcher era, but even Mr Clarke does not see complete abolition as an "easy thing". Reports that one in 12 mortgages is in arrears and that the number of borrowers six months or more behind in repayments is up 24 per cent in a year will test his resolve. A further cut in Miras should, however, not be ruled out in November, especially if accompanied by a cut in base rates.

THE bond/gilt spread has fallen from a high of 175bps during the sterling crisis in September 1992 to about 120bps now. However, the rapid cut in interest rates after the currency crisis saw the spread temporarily dip to about 70bps. Given the combination of a real yield pick-up in the long end of the gilt yield curve and the prospect of another cut in UK dealing rates, a break below 100bps should be expected, with a target of 75bps set in three months.

ANDRÉ DE SILVA  
IDEA

## Gt Portland head owns rent agent

By Carl Mortished

DOCUMENTS for the Great Portland Estates' £95 million rights issue reveal that the company has a contract with B&H's and Howard Samuel, a firm of surveyors wholly owned by Richard Peskin. Great Portland chairman, which acts as managing agent for the group's properties.

The contract, dated November 1983, is terminable on 57 months' notice and, last year, fees payable to B&H's under the contract were £4.9 million, or 5.8 per cent of Great Portland's £84 million rental income. Last year, B&H's waived £1.1 million of the fees.

Mr Peskin, who is entitled to receive under his service agreement whatever additional salary he was due to receive as a director of B&H's at the



Peskin: entitlement

termination of the management agreement. The scale used to determine fees payable by Great Portland to B&H's was laid down in 1963 by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. But RICS said the scale of charges was abolished in 1982 after a monopolies commission report and it was unhappy with surveyors using it.

Leading management surveyors said typical rates are 1-2 per cent of the rent roll with contracts rarely exceeding three years. Ian Hack, of Conrad Riddell Sinclair Goldsmith, said: "People would be able to undercut them quite easily." Patrick Hall, a director of Great Portland, said the arrangement had been in place since 1959. "It is being

reviewed by the board in the light of Cadbury," he said, and he expected the notice period to be reduced to three years. Great Portland, meanwhile, is buying two properties worth £16.25 million, the first part of some £70 million of acquisitions forecast by the company in its 1993 issue circular. Union Square, a 115,000 sq ft shopping centre in Torquay with a rent roll of £1.15 million, is being acquired from Grosvenor Square Property Investments for £12 million. At the same time, Great Portland is buying a 24,200 sq ft office building in Reading for £4.25 million. Taken together, the initial yield on the investments is 9.7 per cent. Dealings in Great Portland's full-year rights shares start today.

Answers from page 36

### DEEVY

(b) Divine, delightful, sweet or charming, affected alteration of *divy*, formed from the first syllable of *divine*. "The affair was so *divy*, formed from the first syllable of *divine*, so *divy* — a appropriate, so obviously a divine word, and now regrettably become word coined in those days, and now regrettably become obsolete."

### DEESHY

(b) Anglo-Irish slang for *dirty* or *insignificant*, origin unknown. "The three original diminutives are *tiny*, *dinky*, and the Scottish *wee*. From the first and third, the Irish form *wee*, and by the use of the termination *-shy*, they make *deeshy*, *doshy*, and *weeshy*."

### LAURYL

(b) A crystalline, low-melting alcohol, which is obtained by the reduction of coconut oil and whose sulphate esters are used in detergents, a portmanteau word from *lauryl* (from *laurel*) and *alcohol*. "Experiments with lauryl sulphate, a common component of commercial detergents, showed that this substance would indeed break the mucosal barrier."

### TODA

(b) (A member of) a people of southern India, their language, a Dravidian language closely related to Tamil. "On the clearances Dravidian language closely related to Tamil, or on the open lands the dense and impenetrable principal forest, or on the open lands of the hill-tops, dwell a number of interesting aboriginal wild tribes, among whom the Todas and the Kotas are perhaps those whose names are the least unfamiliar to European ears."

SOLUTION TO WINNING CHESS MOVE

1... Nxd4! and 2... Qe3+ picking up the bishop on d3.

### CHANGE ON WEEK

#### US dollar

1.5095 (+0.0278)

#### German mark

2.5578 (+0.0441)

#### Exchange index

81.1 (+1.6)

Bank of England official close (4pm)

#### FT 30 share

2238.0 (-26.9)

#### FT-SE 100

2857.7 (-29.8)

#### New York Dow Jones

3483.97 (-6.92)

#### Tokyo Nikkei Avg

19821.46 (-38.11)

## LEGAL & PUBLIC NOTICES

071-782 7344

### LEGAL NOTICES

Registered number: 1368069  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the above named company who are entitled to vote at the meeting of the company to be held on the 15th day of July 1993 at 12.00 noon in the room of the company at 15, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, for the purpose of having a meeting and voting on the resolution proposed by the company to be resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily, should send to the company a statement of their claims by the 15th day of July 1993, in order that they may be included in the list of creditors to be presented to the company at the meeting of the company to be held on the 15th day of July 1993.

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AMATED TRADING LIMITED  
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### PUBLIC NOTICES

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# BCCI claimants meet with the curate's egg response

Patricia Tehan charts the different ways that governments have given help to creditors of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International

It is two years since the fraud-ridden Bank of Credit and Commerce International was closed and yet the creditors of the bank's main operations are still waiting for a dividend from the liquidators.

The liquidators, headed by Brian Smouha of Touche Ross, the accountants, say no payment will be possible unless and until a \$1.7 billion compensation package negotiated with Abu Dhabi, the bank's majority shareholder, is agreed. If it is not agreed, the liquidators say creditors face years of litigation against Abu Dhabi and other parties before any recovery is likely.

The last hurdle for the compensation plan is the court of appeal in Luxembourg, where a small group of creditors is appealing against it. The plan has the required approval of courts in the UK and Cayman Islands, but the Luxembourg court last week delayed making its decision on the creditors' appeal until the end of October.

If the Luxembourg court rejects the appeal, the liquidators face the task of seeking at least 50 per cent approval from creditors. They estimate this process will last well into the second half of next year, which means it will be over three years from the collapse of the bank before any recoveries are likely for creditors.

The liquidators believe that if creditors accept the package, negotiated by Mr Smouha with Abu Dhabi, and if the liquidators are successful in some of their litigation against other parties, including the Bank of England and BCCI's auditors, Price Waterhouse and Ernst & Young, creditors can hope for a return of up to 40p in the pound.

The compensation agreement is linked to an arrangement under which liquidators of the main BCCI companies would pool assets of those BCCI companies and branches with admitted creditors all receiving the same rate of dividend from the pooled assets.

However, litigation started in the US last month against Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the leader of Abu Dhabi, by First American Bank now puts the compensation agreement in some doubt. The suit alleges Sheikh Zayed and his family and former First American officials were guilty of racketeering, conspiracy and fraud.

One of the conditions of the agreement is that creditors release any claim they might have against Abu Dhabi. In return, Abu Dhabi would release any claims against BCCI companies.

Those with deposits frozen when the bank collapsed, meanwhile, have had a mixed response from their respective governments. BCCI operated in 69 countries. Some governments have protection schemes which have given some comfort to those with deposits locked in the liquidation process.

In the UK, the Bank of England's deposit protection board pays depositors 75 per cent of the value of sterling deposits up to a maximum payment of



Waiting game: two years on, and still no payout for creditors

£15,000. Depositors can only claim once — even if they had multiple accounts — and those with foreign currency deposits are not eligible. However, unlike some other countries, the scheme is open to companies as well as individuals.

Depositors in the UK, where BCCI had 25 branches, feel that although they have fared better than some, they should have been more secure than depositors in some countries whose governments bailed them out. They blame the Bank for the BCCI collapse and feel further compensation is due.

In England and Scotland, the Bank sent out 42,000 claim forms. The liquidators have acknowledged claims from 30,000 account holders, an estimated 25,000 individuals, with claims worth \$3 billion. Of these, the Bank's deposit protection scheme has made payments of £75 million to 14,500 depositors and is processing claims from another 4,400.

Depositors in the Isle of Man have a similar scheme to those in the UK, except that it is also open to foreign currency depositors. The scheme has

paid out £11 million to 3,000 claimants out of a total of 3,500 claims to the liquidators worth \$150 million. Michael Weldon, of the Isle of Man financial supervision commission, said depositors received 60 per cent of the amounts they were entitled to last December and, as further funds are available, they will get further payments.

However, 5,000 depositors in Gibraltar who are owed about £120 million feel let down by the British government, which has turned down their call to be included in the Bank of England's protection scheme. Ron Dignum, president of the BCCI Gibraltar creditors' group, said most of the depositors were British taxpayers.

He said: "The government claims that it has no responsibility for banking supervision in the Crown colony. The facts that the banking supervisor is responsible to the Governor, and therefore, to the British government, and that the funds took place in London, under the nose of the UK banking supervisors, not in Gi-

braltar, are also ignored." The depositors in Gibraltar, which had two branches, are among the minority of BCCI depositors around the world to have received no payment.

Mr Dignum said some have suffered real hardship: "Many have been trying to survive by selling homes they saved years for... but in such a depressed market this is not easy. Others have given up hope and returned to the UK where at least they qualify for Social Security benefits. There have even been cases of attempted suicide."

Elsewhere, schemes have varied widely. In 22 countries, the local branch or branches have been continued as a going concern or taken over and consolidated into another bank, leaving accounts intact.

For instance, in Pakistan, the government kept branches open in the aftermath of the bank's collapse, limiting withdrawal of cash initially to 20 per cent of the value of deposits. Then, last year, the three branches were merged with Habib Bank, a state-owned concern, and managed through a subsidiary. Unencumbered deposits and claims were paid in full.

In Luxembourg, individuals, but not companies, are eligible to apply to a deposit protection scheme for a maximum £10,000 claim. The scheme has made 2,280 payments against a total of 4,000 claims recognised by the liquidators.

By contrast, 35,000 depositors in Hong Kong did very well. Small depositors, defined as those with less than HK\$100,000 (£12,500) were paid in full, while large depositors received compensation of 41 per cent. An eventual 75 per cent return is expected.

In Japan, small depositors with less than 100,000 yen (£621) in their accounts were compensated in full. Australian depositors received about 40 per cent of their deposits. In Yemen, the one branch was taken over by the central bank and US dollar depositors received 65 per cent of their money while depositors in the local currency received 90 per cent.

In Canada, 6,000 depositors in four branches with about C\$100 million (\$125 million) on deposit received about 10 per cent in compensation. And in Oman, the 12 local branches were taken over by Bank Dhofar, a domestic bank, after the Omani government injected £27 million into the operations to allow depositors to be repaid in full.

Depositors of BCCI's main branches in the UK, Luxembourg, the Cayman Islands and the Isle of Man have certainly fared a lot worse than some of their counterparts in other countries. Although there were no depositors in America, a generous federal compensation scheme pays out \$100,000 per account in all currencies.

In France, a non-statutory scheme pays a maximum Fr400,000 per depositor. However, administrators have argued that BCCI was not a French bank so depositors were not covered by the scheme but that it would in any case pay out Fr105,000 each. That decision is the subject of a legal appeal.

Meanwhile, the 5,000 depositors in Gibraltar continue to lobby the Treasury and to wait for the first dividend from the liquidators. Mr Dignum said the BCCI interest-paying current account was perfect for them: "It gave them a reasonable income. It worked successfully for many years."

## 3,000 leagues away

DESPITE all the drama in the markets in the past six months, the FT-SE 100 index has come to rest almost where it started the year, at just over 2,850. The real activity has instead occurred in second-line shares, with the broader-based FTA All-Share index rising more than 4 per cent during the same period. The rise in smaller company share prices has suffered since the start of the recession.

The steady performance of leading shares is more impressive than it first appears. During the same period, the dividend yield on the FT-SE 100 index has fallen sharply, and is now a shade under 4 per cent. Most of the fall is due to the Budget's change to advance corporation tax but the growing number of dividend cuts has also played a part.

The fall in equity yields makes the market look a little expensive against gilts. The ratio of 15-year gilt yields to dividend yields is now more than 2.1, a historically high level. Either

gilt-edged prices will continue rising, or the stock market is due for a correction.

But the cut in the German discount rate last week should have granted equities a reprieve, since it has underpinned bond prices in Europe. It is difficult to make a case for share prices to move much higher in the short-term. The FT3 sale is weighing heavily on most institutions' minds and cash flow at present, and the continuing flow of new issues and opportunistic cash calls is preventing fund managers from chasing the market higher.

Prospects should be brighter in the autumn however, particularly if the Chancellor combines tax increases with a base rate cut in his Budget. A fall in gilt yields, coupled with continuing evidence of a sustainable economic recovery could bring the funds back into the stock market in force. City institutions almost universally forecast that the FT-SE 100 index will be above 3,000 by Christmas. They may yet see their seasonal wish fulfilled.

### BP

A YEAR and a week ago, Robert Horton departed BP, leaving David Simon, the new chief executive, to put together a fresh strategy for the debt-laden oil group.

The result has been a recovery in the share price from less than 180p in August to more than 300p, despite last week's oil price shudder from the prospect of renewed Iraqi oil exports.

BP has made \$4 billion of disposals, leaving it on course to achieve net income of \$2 billion a year and pay off debts at \$1 billion a year.

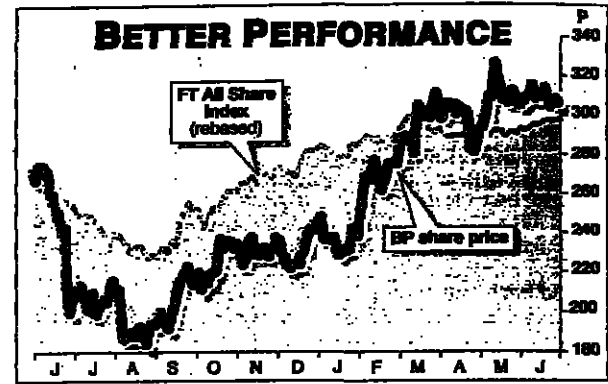
In the face of a falling oil price, BP has concentrated its exploration policy on new areas such as Colombia, Vietnam, China, Nigeria and the former Soviet Union. All these regions have considerable political uncertainty.

BP is already suffering the

first traumas of its frontier policy. The return of a communist leader in the former Soviet republic of Azerbaijan led to the abrupt breakdown of talks with the Azeris last week before a tentative resumption at the weekend. While hiccups like this have little bearing on immediate profits, the share price will sway violently whenever the

company's long term strategic reserves look threatened. This added volatility is unwelcome in a stock which is already more exposed than its rivals to moves in the oil price.

Stand by for many more thrills and spills in the BP share price as governments in its chosen areas rise and fall.



### Brewers

FAMILY brewers like Fuller, Smith & Turner, which reported its figures last week, are the humble bees of the stock market. Current wisdom dictates that they cannot continue to exist in their present form but their robust performance confounds the experts.

Fullers has every intention of keeping its dual role as a brewer and a pub manager well into next century. This flies against all the arguments that the brewing industry has started down an inevitable path to demerger, which will divide its participants into retailers, like Grand Metropolitan or Greenall's, and manufacturers.

Fullers could achieve a high price for its strong portfolio of brands or its estate, and use the cash to invest in the remaining business. But it believes any sale would leave the company too specialised and exposed to pressure from the majors. Thanks to family controls, it need not worry that its con-

victions will be shattered by a hostile bid.

Fullers' beliefs, however, sound increasingly out of touch in an industry where all the participants are considering their future as vertically integrated businesses, and few other regions have the strength to resist the force of change. As time passes, the company may become a fixed point in an altered world.

### Food retailing

SATURATION is a taboo word among most of Britain's supermarket chains, a phenomenon to be contemptuously dismissed if any commentator is sufficiently uncouth to bring up the subject.

Now the whole unpleasant matter is being discussed not by an outsider, but by one of their own. On Friday, Archie Norman, chief executive of Asda, admitted the halcyon days of food retailing, when companies enjoyed ever-expanding gross margins, have come to an end. The relentless store opening program-

mes by the multiples coupled with the rise of the discounters will inevitably lead to a highly competitive market in which price will be the main weapon and the rewards will be less fulsome.

Mr Norman's honesty was rewarded with a 6p drop in Asda's share price as the market recoiled in horror at his vision of the future. What the City's reaction failed to consider was Asda's attempt to formulate a strategy for such an environment.

The way ahead for the group and others is permanently low prices across a broad range of goods which will attract more customers and drive growth. Asda has increased its average weekly number of customers from under 4 million to just over 4.5 million in the past two years — and all this on a static store base of about 200 mature outlets.

While Asda's customer profile is closer to that of the discounters, and its territorial heartland overlaps theirs, its strategy holds lessons for its bigger and glossier rivals.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Cheers to the lay sheriff

MICHAEL Broadbent, head of the wine department at Christie's, has become embroiled in an unusual City tussle. Broadbent, who lectures on his subject, is standing for lay sheriff of the City — a post which would see him standing shoulder-to-shoulder with Paul Newall, a merchant banker with Lehman Brothers, who is due to succeed Sir Francis McWilliams as Lord Mayor in November. The electoral race for lay sheriff, which comes to a head on Thursday, has turned into a pitched battle between Broadbent and Jeremy Gotch, a past president of the European Federation of Railway Wagon Owners. Purely in terms of nominations, the battle is already won. Broadbent now wields a formidable arsenal, including Lord Carrington, former chairman of Christie's, Sir Francis Dashwood, Edward Guinness and Leopold de Rothschild, to name but a few. The main beneficiaries of a Broadbent victory will, it seems, be the City's luncheon rooms. "I would like to frighten companies into providing good food and wine," he says. "I was at a function recently when the red wine was undrinkable — and I'm tolerant!"

### Game, set and...

TENNIS anyone? Schroder Securities hopes Wimbledon fever will have spread throughout the Square Mile long before next Monday, when it aims to raise hundreds of thousands of pounds

for the National Asthma Campaign, by pitting the City's tennis aficionados against one another at the Challenge Cup tournament at Queen's Club. Allison Wood, the former Scottish champion, is playing for Scottish Life, but Schroders is looking for more players. Each player must be sponsored by their company at £50 per game played, with a ceiling of £1,000 per player. So far, James Capel, Credit Lyonnais Laing, Brooke Bond, British Coal, JWT Europe, Paribas and National Home Loans are among the sponsors. The winner will be given a special prize at a reception afterwards, organised by Lady Fowler, wife of the chairman of the Tory party.

### Bank pitch

WIM Duisenberg, the Dutch Central Bank president tipped to become the first head of the European Monetary Institute, has challenged London's financial supremacy by demanding that Amsterdam be chosen as the site for the embryonic European Central

Bank. Duisenberg, also president of the Council of European Community Central Bankers, says: "Ultimately, I want but one thing... that the ECB is sited in Amsterdam. If you talk about my ambition that is it." To be launched next January, the institute is the forerunner of the European Central Bank, which is set to come into operation six years later. Duisenberg refuses to rule himself out as the bank's first head, but is adamant that he would rather win the site for Amsterdam than head the bank himself. Meanwhile, fierce competition for the site between Britain, Germany and France is mounting. But the decision will not be taken until a European summit later this year. Amsterdam has already found favour as a politically neutral compromise.

MUCH has been made of Kenneth Clarke's willingness to float City sartorial codes by wearing brown suede shoes. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so I'm told, has found a few kindred spirits on the trading floors of several American and Italian securities houses. An investment analyst, who has recently completed a round of job interviews, reports that at Salomon Brothers, it is now de rigueur to wear brown cowboy boots or Timberland boat shoes. Brown penny loafers are necessary at Credit Suisse First Boston, but at Banco de Napoli and Banca de Roma, unpolished brown brogues are in vogue. Sadly for the Chancellor, my City footwear source has not yet spotted any brown suede.

MELINDA WITTSTOCK



## No surrender of rights in Lloyd's hardship scheme

From Mr John Thompson  
Sir, Richard Micklethwait (Business Letters, June 30) indicates that he favours bankruptcy rather than Lloyd's hardship scheme. This is entirely a matter for Mr Micklethwait. In some cases, bankruptcy or an individual voluntary arrangement may well be the most appropriate route for financially distressed members, particularly where they have substantial non-Lloyd's creditors.

However, his assertion that an application to the Members' Hardship Committee means a member has to surrender "all his rights" is incorrect. Indeed, the contrary is true. The MHC remains neutral as to whether a member should become or remain a member of an action group.

It is made clear to all applicants that an application does not prejudice a member's rights against any third party. Mr Micklethwait is correct

in stating that an applicant must acknowledge his indebtedness to Lloyd's, but in bankruptcy Lloyd's would claim for this amount in any event — what is the difference? As to informing Lloyd's of financial details, Lloyd's as a creditor would become aware of such details in bankruptcy. Whereas bankruptcy is a public process, details of a hardship application are kept confidential.

Bankruptcy does enable a member to obtain finality in respect of his underwriting affairs but so does an agreement with the MHC, on less stringent terms. For example, in a bankruptcy, the debtor's family home will in all probability be lost within 12 months whereas the MHC will make every effort to ensure the member and his wife continue living in a modest property for the rest of their days.

The facts show that Mr Micklethwait is in the minor-

ity. In the past two years, 84 members have opted for bankruptcy (mostly because of non-Lloyd's related problems) while about 1,300 have requested the assistance of the MHC. A member has nothing to lose by making a hardship application to see what assistance may be available from the MHC.

Members should think very carefully before deciding and I and my staff are only too pleased to provide whatever assistance we can offer. Your readers are welcome to receive our booklet on the hardship scheme so that they can make up their own minds in conjunction with their professional advisers.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN THOMPSON  
(Secretary to the Members' Hardship Committee),  
Lloyd's of London,  
Gun Wharf,  
Chatham, Kent.

## Poor company results are not a barrier to big payoff packages for executives

From J. A. Krafft  
Sir, You report (The Times, July 1) that the chairman and chief executive of Hartstone Group resigned in May and will receive £400,000 compensation.

You also revealed that the group breached its banking covenants and is facing difficult trading conditions. The share price is virtually at an all time low.

To arrange to pay an outgoing executive in such a way is surely not in the best interests of the company or its shareholders.

Although there are notable exceptions, it seems that many top executives are paid a

remuneration package which is not prejudiced if they perform poorly. The Hartstone package is peanuts compared to some.

How can this be stopped?

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. KRAFFT,  
Searies,  
Speldhurst Road,  
Langton Green,  
Tunbridge Wells,  
Kent.

Letters to the Business and Finance section of The Times can be sent by fax on 071-782 5112.

## Quiet revolution

From Mr Alfred E. Cox  
Sir, It is with tongue in cheek that you publish a photograph lauding the achievements of a company offering storage and logistic services to the media (Second section, June 29) showing their chief executive posing with cans of film bearing the title Revolution, reportedly the largest loss-making film in the history of British cinema?

Yours faithfully,  
ALFRED E. COX  
(Honorary Secretary),  
The Guild of British Film Editors,  
Travira,  
Spurlands End Road,  
Great Kingshill,  
High Wycombe,  
Buckinghamshire.



Sir Ron Dearing gives an exclusive preview of the results of his National Curriculum investigations in this Friday's TES.

OUT JULY 9

TES

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80p Through newsgazettes every Friday

مركز زعميل



CHANNEL 4

6.30 **Heathcote!** Cartoon adventures with the naughty cat (1204766)

6.40 **Orco.** Animation featuring a duck-billed platypus (9066793)

7.00 **The Big Breakfast** presented by Chris Evans and Gabby Roslin (969369)

9.00 **Saved by the Bell.** New series of the American teen drama. It's the first day of term and Zack is trying to impress his dream girl, Kelly (79055)

9.30 **Star Trek and Robin.** The heroes go in search of a machine stolen by the Wizard (I) (66833501)

9.55 **Once Upon a Time...Space.** Cartoon explanation of the galaxy (I) (6666292)

10.25 **Kideo.** A guide to gravity (4471872)

10.55 **The Adventures of Tintin.** Tintin and Snowy meet some drug smugglers (I) (6585638)

11.25 **Mr. and Mrs. Big.** The world's first FMB are still in search of stardom (I) (s) (7680940)

11.50 **Cuckoo!** Vintage animation (6810495)

12.00 **Stories of Nature.** A look at the North American grizzly bear (58232)

12.30 **Sesame Street** with guest, Rick Moranis (I) (11940)

1.30 **Sesame Manana** has an unwelcome visitor (I) (82747)

2.00 **Film: No Limit** (1935, b/w). Above-par George Formby comedy in which he plays a chimney sweep who dreams of winning the Isle of Man TT race on his home-built motor cycle. Written by Walter Gregg and Mel of the Isle on the Isle and directed by Monty Banks (17292)

3.30 **Mancunian Presents.** Mike Harding considers the career of film director John E. Blakeley (55872)

4.30 **Countdown.** New series of the letters and numbers game (I) (Teletext) (501)

5.00 **Kingdom of the Plains: The Last Kingdom of the Elephants (I).** (Teletext) (4765)

6.00 **Children's Ward.** Hospital drama series (921)

6.30 **The Wonder Years.** Kevin has a holiday romance (I). (Teletext) (501)

7.00 **Weather News** with Jon Snow. (Teletext) Weather (188239)

7.55 **Comment.** Mick Burdis, head of South Yorkshire CID, criticises new legislation which requires the police to reveal the names of their informants in court (725230)

8.00 **Broadchurch.** Hard-edged Merseyside soap. Today, David issues an ultimatum (4143)

8.30 **Tour de France.** The cyclists head north for Brittany (3650)

9.00 **Magic or Medicine? A Touch of Magic.** In the last of our surveys on alternative medicine, Dr Rob Buckman suggests a synthesis of different forms of healing (4230)




**Places in the Heart**  
*BBC2, 8.30pm*



**Dances with wolves: Timothy Dalton (9.00pm)**

9.00 in the Wild: Wolves with Timothy Dalton. (Teletext) 10.00 The Choice (8667)  
10.00 News at Ten with Trevor McDonald. (Teletext) 10.00 Weather (8667) 10.30 London Tonight. (Teletext) (611327)  
10.40 Singles. The test in the seven-part series has Tom searching for a married man with whom to have an affair, and Denise seeking a Jewish man who will respect her career (s) (162360)  
11.10 Magnum. The private eye is hired by a former film star. With Tom Selick (733016)  
12.10 The Bill. A double bill of the Billy and the Frank and Walters. Recorded at the recent Great Expectations concert (s) (9066525)  
1.10 Sport A.M. Action including water-skiing and motor racing (356270)  
2.10 The Big Time. A double-bill of weird tales: Examination Day and Tooth and Consequences (6319544) 2.40 50 Minutes (9055457)  
3.30 Videotext. Reporting from Milan (46344) 4.00 Hollywood Report (r) (s) (20457)  
4.30 The Bill. A double bill of the Billy and the Frank and Walters. French drama series (48898)  
5.30 ITV Morning News with Tim Neilson (75708)

of 1970-1991 (29185) :  
631) 4.30 Special Report

[illegible][illegible]


**ABOLING**

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WITH TCP.**

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ore throats.**

**TCP**

A black and white photograph of a bottle of TCP throat lozenges. The bottle is dark with a white label that has 'TCP' printed on it. The cap is white and has a small circular logo. The bottle is shown at a slight angle, highlighting its shape and the label.



BUSINESS EDITOR  
Robert BallantyneWeinstock  
keen on  
GEC and  
BAe linkBY SUSAN GILCHRIST  
AND GEORGE SIVELL

LORD Weinstock is understood to be keen to pursue talks with British Aerospace over linking GEC's defence electronics arm with BAe's military aircraft subsidiary. But he is believed not to want to make a bid for BAe, which is thought to be nervous of GEC approaches for talks.

Merger of the two subsidiaries would create the world's largest defence contractor and fulfil one of Lord Weinstock's longest-standing ambitions. Before the aerospace industry was nationalised, GEC owned half of the British Aircraft Corporation. In 1984, Lord Weinstock wanted to take over BAe but was rebuffed.

More recently, it is believed that GEC wanted to take a minority shareholding in BAe, but was put off by the massive £1 billion restructuring executed by John Cahill, the new BAe chairman, last year. GEC is understood to want to create a single defence contractor to manage the construction of planes or warships, manufacturing of the weapons and the electronic guidance systems.

Merger of the two groups' defence businesses would produce a company with sales of more than £7 billion and profits in excess of £50 million, overtaking American defence giants Martin Marietta and McDonnell Douglas, both of which have sales of about \$11 billion.

The escalating cost of research and development, coupled with a shrinking defence market, has already prompted a round of takeovers and mergers in recent years, as companies have sought to ensure their long-term survival. BAe said in May that it was in talks with Matra Hachette of France to establish a joint venture for its guided weapons businesses.

Big industrial  
energy users  
turn from coalBY PHILIP BASSETT  
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

LARGE industrial customers are turning away from British Coal — sharply increasing the corporation's problems in finding a market for its coal at a time when its principal customers, the electricity generators, are casting doubt on whether BC will be able to sell more coal to them.

BC is losing a number of its key industrial customers, according to an analysis carried out by Coal UK, a specialist, which describes the loss of BC's industrial customers as an "exodus" from coal as they switch to other fuels. The contraction in BC's industrial market comes as fresh political attention is focused on the coal industry with a Commons debate today.

Customers changing from coal are citing cheaper prices of other fuels, the environmental effect of coal, ageing equipment, continual uncertainty over sourcing and "general disenchantment" with the direction being taken by the UK coal industry.

The biggest blow for BC will be the decision by Courtaulds, the textile company, to pull away from coal. While the company had already decided to close its Spondon works in Derbyshire and replace it with gas-fired equipment in mid-1995, it has now decided to switch to gas for its fibre plant at Grimby, which is supplied with coal from BC's Frickey and Hatfield mines in South Yorkshire — both being market-tested, and, thus, at further risk of closure following Courtaulds' decision.

Another loss for BC is Nestlé Rowntree, the York

confectionery maker. The company is now in its last full year of coal consumption, as it switches to gas next summer.

Other companies switching from coal, in what Coal UK calls an incomplete though indicative survey, include Clayton Aniline, the Manchester dyestuff manufacturer which has already halved its coal take and is now considering switching to gas-fired equipment, and Boddington, the Manchester brewer, which is switching fully to gas next month.

Gas will not be the only beneficiary from such coal switches, as a number of companies are moving to imported coal.

National Power and PowerGen have made clear in talks with BC that, with still-large stocks, they are not interested in taking any further coal before the autumn. Even then — and despite the low prices BC is offering — they are likely to try to insist on taking any further BC coal beyond current plans only at prices below world market levels in order to maximise the subsidy from the government promised in the coal white paper.

Labour leaders will insist in the Commons today that the pits originally thought to be reprieved by the white paper are likely to close. They will accuse the government of standing by and doing nothing while pits carry on closing, taking BC ever closer to the number of miners it first

proposed making redundant last October.

With Michael Heseltine, President of the Board of Trade, still recovering from a heart attack, the government's case that it is for BC to find new markets in its talks with the generators will be put by David Hunt, the employment secretary. This will increase Whitehall and Westminster speculation that Mr Hunt is taking a more central economic role in government and even that he could switch to trade and industry if Mr Heseltine's health means he cannot return for some time.

In advance of the Commons debate, the Coalfield Communities Campaign, a pro-coal lobby group, said the "clear prospect" now is that all 31 pits originally earmarked for closure by BC will close by the end of this year. Noting that production has already ceased at 20 of the pits involved, the CCC says that unless BC wins "substantial" extra sales from the generators, the 12 pits supposedly reprieved by the white paper "cannot survive".

Most people believe the government has broken its promise to reprieve the 12 pits, according to a poll carried out by Opinion Leader Research for the TUC. It showed that 71 per cent of those questioned believed that the government had failed to keep its pledge over the pits, while 81 per cent thought it unlikely that the pits would stay open in the longer term.



Digging in for an early enquiry on Heathrow's Terminal Five: Sir John Egan, chief executive of BAA

## BAA stands by for noisy aircraft ruling

BY GEORGE SIVELL, CITY EDITOR

THE government is expected to make a decision on airport noise this week, which could help BAA, the owner of Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted, cut down on the number of noisy aircraft it has to handle.

This in turn would strengthen BAA's hand in the public enquiry over Heathrow's Terminal Five, which is not due to be held until 1995, but which BAA, whose chief executive is Sir John Egan, feels is needed as soon as possible to prevent the loss of valuable business to continen-

tal rivals such as Frankfurt, Charles de Gaulle in Paris and Amsterdam's Schiphol. Airlines around the world find it more profitable to fly to any of these three continental airports than to London's Gatwick.

About 24 per cent of planes arriving at Heathrow still fall into the noisy category, which the airline business calls Chapter Two. BAA has already lost flights from the Far East, which arrive in the early morning, to Schiphol because of existing rules on the balance of timing and noise.

BAA is unable to use pricing as a way of squeezing out less desirable business because of the intervention of the regulator, which has overseen its tariffs since privatisation.

It is understood that BAA is looking closely at possible contracts to manage a couple of continental airports, in an effort to move into growth business and get away from regulated profits in Britain. BAA also has a management team looking at prospects in the Far East in addition to its already announced plans to take on management con-

tracts for a number of American airports. BAA already manages Pittsburgh airport. BAA recently suffered a setback when the government refused a request from TWA, the American airline, to fly into Stansted. TWA now plans to use the Boeing 767 it would have flown to London on routes to mainland Europe. BAA argues that the 400,000 passengers living in the Stansted catchment area who travel from London to New York were needlessly forced to travel to either Gatwick or Heathrow.

## Business leaders' confidence falters

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

CONFIDENCE among business leaders about the economy is weakening, according to the latest survey by the Institute of Directors. The study coincides with evidence from retailers and builders that economic recovery is patchy.

In spite of the fall in confidence indicated by the IoD survey, ministers are likely to take comfort from the fact that, excluding the confidence peak marked in April by the institute, today's survey places business confidence, as measured by the IoD, at its highest for almost five years.

Although the survey's findings clearly cast doubt on the

strength of the economic recovery, ministers are likely to wait until further industrial surveys, especially the long-established CBI quarterly trends study, are published later this month for a full picture of corporate opinion about how far Britain has moved out of recession.

The IoD survey indicates increased scepticism about the recovery. The number of directors who are more optimistic about the economy has fallen from 65 per cent in April to 55 per cent, prompting the institute to say that the "gloss has gone" from the recovery.

The purchasing intentions

of high street shoppers, monitored by Verdict, the retail research group, have fallen to their lowest levels since December. Verdict says: "Having shown a distinct improvement in May, June's headline index has shown a sharp fall to its lowest level since December."

Further gloom can be expected later this week with a survey conducted by Gallup for Building magazine that is expected to show that the housing market last month failed to sustain the abrupt improvements of April and May. Overall, construction chiefs declared themselves more confident for the future, but the

housing market, seen as a key indicator of economic recovery, apparently had a significant lower increase in new-house sales in June than the April and May rise of up to a third.

However, Eddie George, the new Governor of the Bank of England, said yesterday that interest rates are not particularly high when measured against the underlying pace of price increases in the economy. He added that current rates were appropriate for domestic economic conditions in Britain, dampening hopes of a possible reduction in the current base rate of 6 per cent.

Opec awaits  
fate of UN's  
ban on Iraq

BY OUR CITY EDITOR

OPEC nations are preparing to act on oil prices this week if talks between the UN and Iraq on Wednesday in New York allow the resumption of oil exports from Iraq to finance food and medical aid. Diplomats consider a deal likely, in spite of problems over arms inspections in Iraq.

Further oil price weakness will increase the feverish telephone calls between Opec ministers and may result in an emergency Opec meeting.

Oil prices dipped sharply last week after it became clear that Iraqi exports might resume. By Friday evening, North Sea Brent oil fell below \$17 a barrel, the level at which Opec made production cuts in January to support prices.

Alirio Parra, the Venezuelan oil minister and an Opec mediator, said: "Brent under \$17 a barrel is not good for any producer, inside or outside Opec." However, he agreed with Jean Ping, of Gabon, his successor as Opec president, that Opec should not "jump the gun" on the UN talks.

Señor Parra said: "We have to try to attain our targets set by the last Opec agreement. Our basic goal is to try to maintain a basically stable market. We need discipline and a vision of what is necessary."

The oil price is now at its lowest since the end of the Gulf war, in early 1991, which followed the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990 that led to a UN embargo on Iraqi oil.

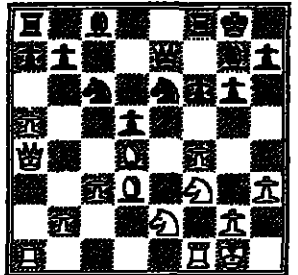
Agreement to resume exports would lead to another 500,000 barrels a day coming on to world markets. Kuwaiti production is straining Opec output limits and oil stocks in America appear to be rising.

Tempus, page 34

## WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

For 200 years London has been a magnet for chess. This week I am featuring games from events held in the capital. In today's position, from the game Heiden — Hodgson, Watson, Farley & Williams & City of London Corporation International 1988, can you see how black wins immediately? To book your seat for The Times World Chess Championship match between Garry Kasparov and Nigel Short ring Simpson-in-the-Strand on 071-936 9112. Anyone booking a ticket before the end of

Solution, page 33  
Championship Chess, page 5

## WORD WATCH

By Philip Howard

DEEVEY

- a. To refuse to compete
- b. Delightful
- c. The Devil

DEESHY

- a. Beautiful, sexy
- b. Tiny, insignificant
- c. Not in the least bashful

LAURYL

- a. A mountain stream
- b. Coconut alcohol
- c. An encomiastic verse

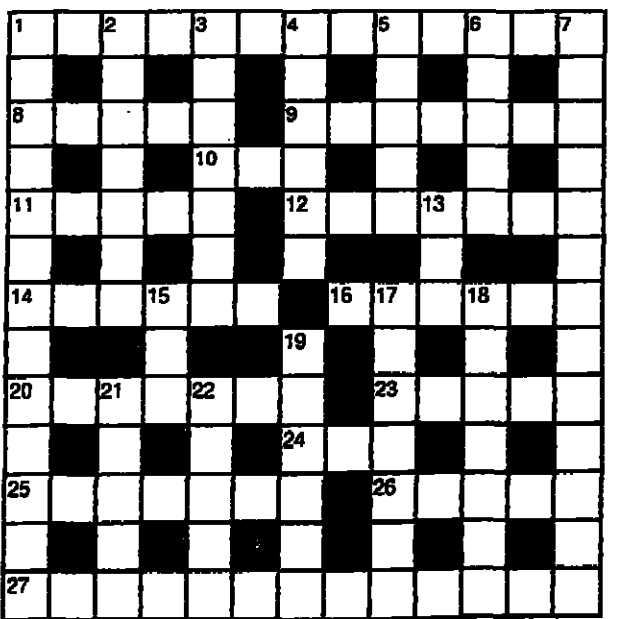
TODA

- a. Very early morning
- b. A southern Indian people
- c. A polysaturated fat

Answers on page 33

CROSSWORD ENTHUSIASTS: The Times Concise Crosswords — Books 1 & 2 £5.25 each. Books 3 & 4 £4.25 each. The Times Junior Crosswords — Book 1 £4.99, Book 2 £5.99, Concise Book 1 £5.99. The Times Crosswords — Books 1, 7, 14, 15 & 16 £4.25 each; Books 2 to 15 (incl. 7) £4.74 each. The Sunday Times Crosswords — Books 1 to 10 £4.74 each except Books 5, 9 and 11 £4.25 each. Concise Books 1 & 2 £4.25 each. Prices inc p&p (UK). Cheques to Allow Ltd, 51 Manor Lane, London SE13 5QW. Return delivery. Tel 081-852 4575 (24 hrs).

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 3138



ACROSS

- 1 See Fever poet (4,9)
- 8 Relative's aide (5)
- 9 Incursions (7)
- 10 Boy's hat (3)
- 11 Fine soil (5)
- 12 Pithy saying (7)
- 14 Make certain (6)
- 16 Breach-blowing explosive (6)
- 20 Within the group (2,5)
- 23 Curt, abrupt (5)
- 24 Age (3)
- 25 Crucially important (7)
- 26 Upward thrust (5)
- 27 Kenya anthropologist (7,6)

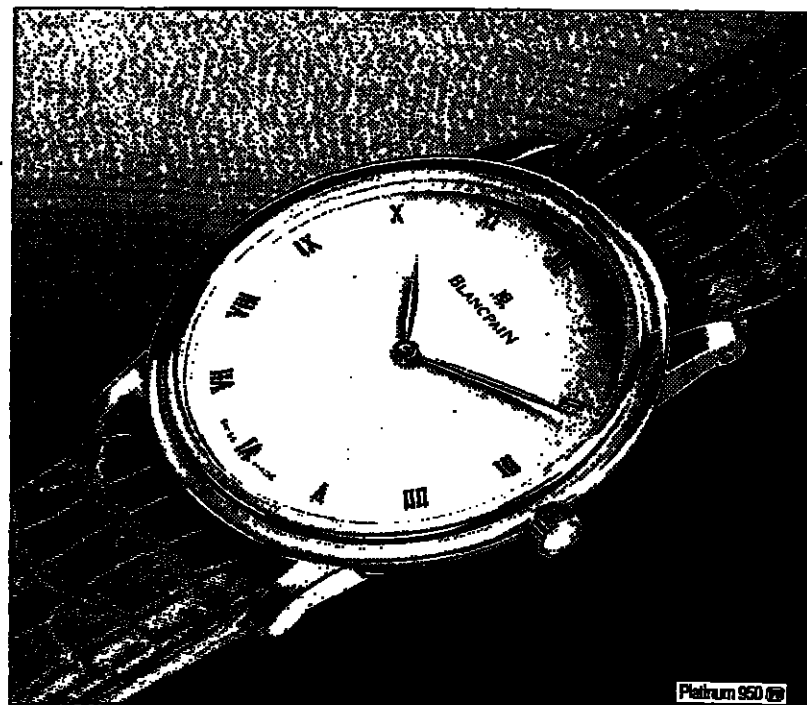
DOWN

- 1 East End serial killer (4,3,6)
- 2 Obstacles (7)
- 3 Walking demonstrator (7)
- 4 Slimy-surfaced (6)
- 5 Go without (5)
- 6 Dodge (5)
- 7 Against orders (13)
- 13 Liquid tub (3)
- 15 Flying saucer (1,1,1)
- 17 Edible (7)
- 18 Transit chamber (7)
- 19 Skinned (6)
- 21 Chaos (5)
- 22 Extreme (5)

SOLUTIONS TO NO 3138

ACROSS: 1 Taj Mahal 5 Kelp 9 Nonplus 10 Repel 11 Whig 12 Ingling 14 Nobody 16 Dim sum 19 Climber 21 Gash 24 Oriol 25 Violent 26 Tiff 27 Slippery  
DOWN: 1 Tank 2 Jonah 3 Alleged 4 Aussie 6 Empires 7 Polygamy 8 Frog 13 Knock out 15 Bailiff 17 In group 18 Travel 20 Bill 22 Siege 23 Stay

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